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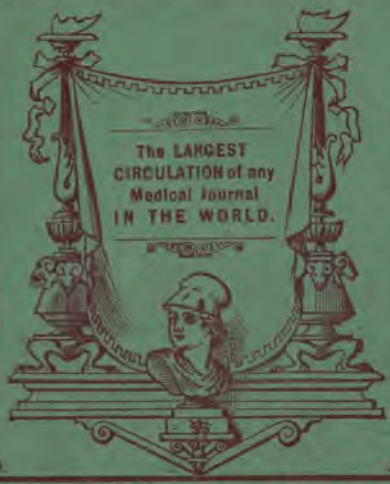
THE MEDICAL BRIEF

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Practical Medicine.

LAWRENCE & SON, Publishers.

S. W. COR. 8th AND OLIVE STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.



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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
A Remarkable Maternal Mis-Impression	438
Acrostic	419
Ante-Natal Lingultus	429
Ardor Urinæ	417
Biliary Calculi—Pharyngitis	410
Blindness from Turpentine—Ulcer in Ear	427
Book Notices	441
Broncho-Pneumonia	417
Chloasma	425
Chlorosis	416
Cholera Infantum	423
Cholera Infantum—Remittent and Intermittent Fevers—Erysipelas Alias Arthritis	431
Circumcision—Inflammation	414
Clinical Cases	418
Congestive Chill	420
Cutaneous Disease	430
Diagnosis and Treatment Wanted	414
Diphtheria	421
Dropsy	410
Dyspepsia	419
Eczema	423
Felon	430
Formula Wanted	411
Gastric Remittent Fever	426
Gelsemium	409
Hæmorrhagia Purpura	413
Hemorrhage from Bowels—Quinine an Oxytocic	412
Hemorrhoids	428
Hydrophobia—No. 1	406
Is it Hydrothorax?	419
Listerine	433
Listerine in Dyspepsia	438
Listerine in Venereal Diseases	416
Long Umbilical Cord—Excessive Perspiration	412
Medical Lore	404
Neuralgia	434
Neutralization	436
Paralysis, Severe Urethritis and Albuminuria following Delivery	431
Pathology Desired	403
Poisoning by Stramonium	415
Practical Facts vs. Impractical Theories	413
Ravenden	434
Rose Cancer Cured by Cerat. Cantharid	435
Snake-Bites	416
Snake-Bite—Answers to requests	432
Special Notes	438
Specifics—Two-fold Action of Drugs	424
Sponge Grafting	433
The Opium Habit	405
Treatment of After-Pains	407
Treatment for Diphtheria	413
Treatment of Gonorrhœa	428
Tinnitus Aurium	411
Ulcer in Ear	433

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INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

	PAGE
Apparatus for Deformites	26
Artificial Limbs	18
Avena, con. tinct	19
Bovine Virus	18
Buffalo Lithia Water	23
Bromidia	Third page cover.
Capsules	18
Celerina	23
College of Physicians and Surgeons (N. Y.)	12
Coll. Phys. & Surgs. (Chicago)—After Book Notices.	
Elastic Hose	15
Electrical Medication	13
Elixir of Opium (McMunn's)	13
Elixir of Wahoo	8
Extractum Pancreatis	30
Fellow's Hypo-phos-phites	25
Fine Pharmaceutical Products	4
Fluid Hydrastis	3
Galvanic Battery	16
Gynecological Instruments	13
Harter's Iron Tonic	22
Hollow Suppositories	28
Horlick's Food	10
Imperial Granum	27
Ink	18
Ingluvin	1
Invalid Rolling Chair	18
Iodia	Third page cover.
Lactopeptine	24
Laxativus Fructus Pastillus	21
Liquor Pancreaticus	17
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works	19
Maltine	5
Manufacturing Pharmacists	16
Medical Books	29
Medical Books Free	18
Medical Education	18
Mitchell's Soluble Medicated Gelatin Preparations	Back of Contents
Modified Warburg Tincture	30
Murdock Liquid Food Co	17
Natural Uterine Supporter	20
Nestle's Milk Food	20
Opium Habitues	18
Petroleol	11
Physicians' Exchange Bureau	18
Pills, Gelatine Coated	Second page cover.
Pinus Canadensis	6
Ravenden Springs, Ark	After Book Notices.
Saddle Bags	2
Scott's Emulsion	7
Soluble Beef	7
St. Louis Medical College	13
Surgical Mechanism	26
Surgical Instruments	15
Svapnia	14
Vaseline	Fourth page cover.
Viburnum Comp	9

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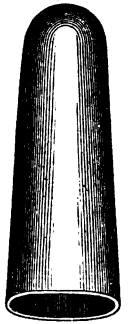

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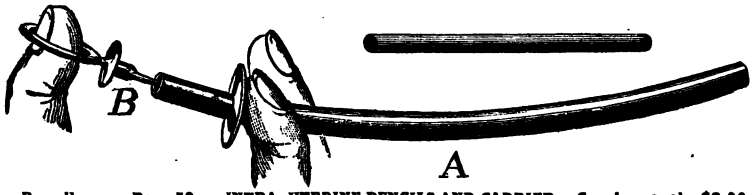

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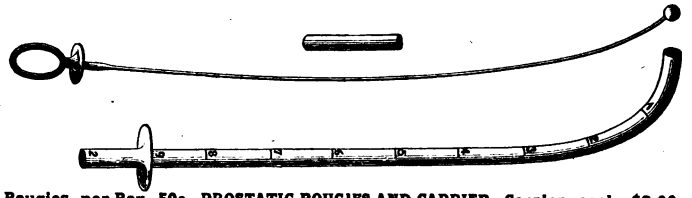

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VOL. X. ST. LOUIS, SEPTEMBER, 1882. No. 9.

[For the Brief.]

Pathology Desired.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—I should be pleased to have comments on the pathology and diagnosis of the following described disease. If any reader of the BRIEF has attended upon any individual who presented such a clinical history before death, and has reports of the autopsy of the same after death, and, if it be consistent, I should thank him for the report:

Mr. O. C. W., about forty-one years, native of the United States, father died four years ago at the age of sixty-nine years, disease unknown; mother living and healthy. Mr. W., was always healthy to the age of thirty years; commenced using liquors as a beverage, but not to excess, twenty-four years ago; drank but little of the alcoholic beverages while in the late civil war, and during the past nine years he drank very little of any kind of liquors. His present difficulty commenced four years ago. He first noticed a dyspepsia, and would vomit all food and drink taken; soon followed attacks of nausea with a dull, heavy pain in the stomach. He would vomit a few minutes after eating and perhaps again at an interval of two weeks; then would follow an interval of from one to three weeks, during which time he would be free from great pain so that he would be able to do some work. Then would follow another attack of pain and vomiting. He at once began traveling in a wagon through the West for his health, which steadily improved; but as soon as he quit traveling the disease came on again with unabated vigor. He has not traveled any now for the past two years, and during the past year he has been confined to the house. At present writing he says he is lucky to have three days at any one time that he can get out of bed; during these days of freedom from great pain he has an uneasy feeling in the stomach—not a pain; during the same time no tumor is detected in the region of the stomach.

While suffering from his regular painful attacks he can lie only on his back, and will not talk; he has a rolling sensation in his stomach, with the most excrutiating pain. As he says, he feels his stomach rolling over and over and

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gets hard, resembling a tumor. During one of these attacks and in one night, he will vomit nearly a large pail full of reddish brown liquid with small brown pellets floating on top, and during other attacks he will vomit a watery liquid with abundant stringy mucus and green frothy material which fails to be bile by chemical test; also small white solid pellets of the size of a pea. He has very frequently drank a quart of cold water without taking the cup from his lips, and it was almost immediately vomited. He has repeated this so that during one night he drank about two buckets of cold water and vomited it all; has hot sensations in the stomach; has never vomited blood. During the intervals, when he is free from great pain, he has a craving appetite; his extremities are emaciated, face bloated, has palpitation of the heart, to relieve which he remains in a sitting posture. There is a tenderness on pressure at all times two inches below the sternum. I have recognized a small hard tumor in the same place during an attack only, when he has the rolling and painful sensations in the stomach. The abdomen is tympanic on percussion; the bowels are constipated, and he will frequently pass eight days without an evacuation. All the other organs perform their functions. He thinks that by eating but little at a time he has often kept off a painful attack, and that the food relieves the uneasy sensations in the stomach. His weight in health is 148 pounds; one year ago it was ninety-seven pounds, but now it is only eight-six pounds. At present he is comparatively free from pain in the stomach, so much so that he walked from his home, four blocks away and up the stairs, to my office. The preceding are the main symptoms.

I trust that some reader of the BRIEF will enlighten us as to this obscure disease by his past experience.

LeRoy, Ill. JNO. A. TUTHILL, M. D.

[For the Brief.]

Medical Lore.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—Let me congratulate you in having your BRIEF. It is a good idea. Talk about the International Convention of the Professional Savan's in London. Here we have a National Assembly of saddle-bags, so-called as a contradistinctive term, and when the comparison of direct and immediate practicability of the two assemblies is made, who would give one BRIEF for a day or week of the savans, where no dictionary will carry you through. However let us not ignore the services of the savans, they give us light, dim, from the far distant stand, but the electric light of saddle-bags must be brought in to demonstrate its practicability or usefulness.

Having read so many good things in the BRIEF let me in return say something. I have read therein an article on Iodide of Potassium in typhoid fever; this calls to my mind when twenty or thirty years ago I read in a medical periodical, that a large number of cases of intermittent fever had been cured by iodide of potassium.

R. Iodide Potass..... 1½ drachms.
Aq. Menth. Pip.....12 ounces.
M. Sig.: One ounce every four hours.

Nearly every case cured. Not long after reading the above, I met with a family, the junior portion of which, some four or five, had had chills and fever for over a year. I gave the above prescription and all were cured, and here let me say they did not have chills for several years after. Succeeding so well I essayed to cure other acute cases, and failed in every one; this made me put on my thinking cap, and I was not surprised when it occurred to me that the first cases were all of a strumous diathesis, and the latter any thing else. I readily suppose that in iodide of potass., not only fevers, but many protracted diseases would find

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aid in their dissolution. To the inexperienced I would say study therapeutics.

Many years ago, I saw in a medical periodical the following Balsam Styptic, for hemorrhages:

R. Sulphuric Acid.....5 drachms.
Spirits of Terebinth...2 drachms.
Alcohol.....2 drachms.

M. Add acid and turpentine in a glass vessel, slowly stirring with a wooden stick, then add the alcohol. Sig.: Forty drops, rubbed up well with stick, and then add, stirring water, three ounces. To be drank at a draught. Repeat in one hour, then in two hours, then in three, and continue every three hours until fresh blood ceases to flow.

The above was highly prized in menorrhagia, hæmoptysis, hematuria, etc., etc., where organic disease was not present. I have used it for a number of years with invariable success, and give it to the readers of the BRIEF. In the combining much heat is evolved, and therefore much chemical re-action; what it is, I will not surmise, but the remedy is good. Much the larger portion of cases will require only two or three doses. And on same principle of action, would think it good in profuse perspiration, certain diarrhœa, diabetes, where a tonic and astringent was called for. Reasoning on principal of action, years ago, I cured a case of hæmaturia, with ergot, which now is used for all fluxes.

Venesection in Pneumonia.—Oh! how delighted I have been for the past year or two, in reading Carson and others, under the above heading. What a flutter it must have made in the camp of the savans. Though practicing medicine for about forty years, I have never treated a case of pneumonia without letting blood either generally or locally. Not very long since, I was called to a case in extreme age—fifty-five—tenth day of illness. Pulse, 140; respiration fast and painful; larynx ascending and descending with each effort; sputa brickdust; cough frequent; pain with dullness and crepitant scales in lower left lung. Easiest position for patient was half recumbent. Several days before, the bowels had been purged. Scarification and cups were applied over left lung, which removed pain and rendered respiration much easier. Then a blister was applied over same region, Dovers' powders given to quiet cough, and as he lived in a very malarious region, ten grains of quinine were given, to be repeated every three hours until three doses were taken. Twenty-four hours later found patient with pulse, respiration, etc., more normal. The same treatment, a little modified, continued, and twenty-four hours later, found patient so much better that quinine and Dover's, still more modified, was dismissed, with directions for liberal nutritious diet. He was soon up and about. Every article in the above treatment was a nail in the right place, as proven by results.

W. E. PEGRAM, M. D.
Dayton, Ala.

[For the Brief.]

The Opium Habit.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF: — I will report a case of opium habit that I have treated, for the consideration of your many readers and contributors.

Mr. Henry C., aged about twenty-five years, married, of rather delicate physique, had "rheumatics" three or four years. Although practically relieved of the rheumatism, Mr. C. had unfortunately become addicted to the use of morphine to such an extent that, to use his words, "he could not possibly quit it." He had had one or two doctors "to work on him," and had tried some "patent opium-eater nostrums" without benefit. He applied to me last autumn, I think in October, to know if I could "do anything for him." I told him that I thought I could. After laying before him the perniciousness of the habit, and gaining his thorough confidence, I interdicted the use of another "single dose" of morphine or opium in any form, and put him upon the fl. ext. of coca leaves

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(erythroxylon coca), one tablespoonful from three to five times per day. After the strict observance of orders, and the continuous use of the remedy for five or six weeks, he (and I too) pronounced himself cured. He used only one pound of the remedy, gradually decreasing the dose and lengthening the intervals between doses. Mr. C. was at my office to-day, July 14, and says that he has not taken any morphine since he began to take the coca, and says that he has had better health and been stouter this spring than before in four years.

Scottsville, Ark. G. A. Parsons, M. D.

[For the Brief.]

Hydrophobia.—No. 1.

ITS CURABILITY BY ANALOGY BELIEVED TO BE PRACTICABLE.

BY ABRM. LIVEZEY, A. M., M. D.

Editor Medical Brief:—Notwithstanding the regular medical faculty, as a body, does not recognize a single cure after this frightful disease has once manifested itself, yet cases of cure have been reported by practitioners of medicine not in harmony with us, the truth of which I have no good cause for doubting. An absence of all definite or constant traces of organic change in the dead body, with the peculiar symptoms, sufficiently marks the disease as belonging to the nervous system. An excessive nervous irritability and apprehension, a spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the fauces at the sight or sound of liquids, paroxysms at the attempt of drinking, convulsions, especially of the muscles concerned in deglutition and respiration, which recur more and more frequently and intense till they destroy the sufferer. Saliva accumulates in and flows from the mouth; a copious secretion of visced mucus collects in the fauces, which the patient spits out with frantic vehemence. Acute pain, or shocks of pain are now and then felt at the epigastrium, and back of the neck. The tongue is generally furred, often there is burning in the throat with thirst. Sometimes there is vomiting with hiccough, and a cold, clammy, visced and offensive sweat breaks out from every part of the body. The powers of life now fail; the pulse becomes intermittent, the respiration is accomplished with difficulty, convulsions become general and are horrible to behold. The expression of the countenance is a mixture of agony and terror, and the patient sinks in the midst of the most awful sufferings, unless chloroform is brought to his relief.

Post-Mortem Appearance.—There are no constant lesions found, but all authors speak of the fauces, œsophagus, bronchial tubes, etc., as being filled with tough, stringy mucus, and the mucous membranes of these parts are frequently reddened the lungs often engorged, generally a quantity of brownish colored mucus on the inner surface of the stomach, the back part of the tongue very vascular.

Susceptibility.—Many persons are bitten who are never attacked, either from an insusceptibility of the patient to the poison, as he is to variola or vaccinia, or more probably the saliva of the dog, in which is the poison, is wiped from the teeth of the dog by the clothing through which the bite may have been given, or the poison may not always be present in the saliva, etc. But from this very immunity or escape from the disease in persons who have been bitten, many vaunted preventives have been from time to time in high repute, and knavish and mercenary persons have taken advantage of it. Some of these wonderful preventives have been boxwood, the common plantain, scullcap, elecampane in milk, etc. Prof. Dunglison cited a case of this class nearly forty years ago, that occurred near Philadelphia, for

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whom was prescribed several bits of paper by the doctor (?) one of which was to be taken daily. A natural curiosity prompted the mother of the child to open one paper, on which was written:

Packs		Mocks		Packs
Packs		X		Mocks
Erin	X	O	X	Bocks

A certain Dr. Sailor, Easton, Pa., had, during a long life, the reputation of preventing hydrophobia. Over thirty years ago, in my community, a boy was bitten by a dog, supposed to be rabid. He was taken to Sailor, who, writing three words on a slip of paper, ordered the boy to eat it, in the meantime uttering some incantations (pow-wow). In three weeks symptoms of hydrophobia were thought to be manifesting themselves, but they passed off through the efficacy of the eaten paper! Now, unfortunately for the doctor's reputation, but fortunately for the credulity of the community, the dog had not been at once killed, neither had he died.

Our leading physicians and surgeons say the prognosis of hydrophobia is bad, in fact invariably fatal in about three days. Prof. Gross and others say there is not a single, well authenticated case of recovery on record, one that can stand the test of scientific scrutiny. Cases of cures many years ago were reported, but not by the "regular" practitioners, and hence they have never been "admitted to probate" by the regular profession. Yardleyville, Pa.

[To be continued.]

[For the Brief.]

Treatment of After-Pains.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—Dr. S. A. Burner wants treatment for after-pains. Administer five grains of quinine or the same quantity of cinchonidia, every hour till relief follows. F. SCHERER, M. D.
Omaha, Neb.

Artificial Pancreatic Digestion.

Peptone has been, and is, in the minds of most persons, associated peculiarly with the peptic digestion, of albumen—not only from the derivation of the word but from the fact that until recently all methods of making peptones, experimentally or for purposes of nutrition for the sick, have been by the use of pepsin.

The pancreas, however, contain a digestive ferment, called trypsin, which is capable of changing albuminous matter into peptone with great facility.

This fact had not been prominently set forth, nor had any attempts been made to utilize this and other functions of the pancreas therapeutically, until Dr. Wm. F. Roberts, F. R. S., undertook the experiments and investigations which he made public in his "Lumbian Lectures" on the "Digestive Ferments and the Preparation and use of Artificially Digested Food."

The pancreatic principle trypsin differs strikingly from pepsin, in the fact that it acts in neutral and alkaline media, and indeed the pancreatic secretion or properly obtained extracts of the glands are capable of digesting artificially all forms of food without the aid of alkali or any other agent other than heat or moisture. The range and activity of the pancreatic digestion is so great and its application so simple that by its means artificially digested food for the sick can be made at the bedside in a very short time, such as peptonized milk and milk gruel, nutritive enemata, etc.

The enormous diastasic energy of the pancreas is strikingly illustrated in the facility with which starch gruel or mucilage is liquefied, and converted into assimilable, dextrines and glucose, by an efficient preparation of the gland.

Pancreatine has been prepared with the especial aim of representing the emulsifying properties of the pancreas, and this, as well as the usual products of the gland offered, will be found quite

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devoid of utility in the digestion of either starch or albumen.

The use of extract of pancreas as a remedy per se has been attended with signally gratifying results, and certainly a priori promises much in the treatment of duodenal indigestion — the faulty assimilation of starch and fat—a condition with which we have been too little able to successfully cope.

Dr. J. Milner Fothergill, in his book "Indigestion and Biliousness," speaks in unequivocal terms of his success with pancreatic extract in this form of indigestion.

The popularity of this valuable book has done much to secure recognition in this country for the work of Dr. Roberts, inasmuch as Fothergill freely acknowledges his great indebtedness to the investigations of the former.

The publication of these two works may truthfully be said to work an era in the field of physiological therapeutics.

We quote the following paragraphs which suggest the aim and results of Roberts' lectures, which are of most interest to the general practitioner:

"My own efforts to produce a palatable peptonized food have been chiefly directed to the pancreatic method. The pancreas excels the stomach as a digestive organ, in that it has power to digest the two great alimentary principles, starch and proteids, and an extract of the gland is possessed of similar endowments.

"My attention was first turned to the artificial digestion of milk, and I soon found that it was possible, by means of pancreatic extract, to digest this important article of food with comparatively little disturbance of its taste and appearance. Milk contains all the elements of a perfect food, adjusted in their due proportion for the nutrition of the body. Two out of its three organic constituents—namely, the sugar and the fats—exist already in the most favorable condition for absorption, and require little, if any, further assistance from the digestive ferments. It is, therefore, obvious that if we could change the casein of milk into peptone without materially altering the flavor and appearance of the milk, such a result would go far toward solving the problem of supplying an artificially digested food for the use of the sick.

"The cases in which the use of peptonized aliment appeared to produce the most striking benefits were those in which complete anorexia prevailed, and those in which the stomach was intolerant of food, and immediately rejected every form of nutriment.

"*Pancreatic Extract as an Addition to Nutritive Enemata.*—Pancreatic extract is peculiarly adapted for administration with nutritive enemata. The enema may be prepared in the usual way, with milk gruel and beef tea, and the pancreatic extract should be added to it just before administration. In the warm temperature of the bowel the ferments find a favorable medium for their action on the nutritive materials with which they are mixed, and there is no acid secretion to interfere with the completion of the digestive process."

Messrs. Fairchild Bros. & Foster, of New York, have succeeded in producing an extract of pancreas which exerts, with remarkable activity, all the properties of the pancreas, and of the pancreatic extracts spoken of by Drs. Roberts and Fothergill.

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[For the Brief.]

Gelsemium.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—In reply to an inquiry of Doctor Means, of Oxford, Ga., in regard to gelsemium: I make the saturated tincture by using about two ounces of the bark of the fresh root to pint of dilute alcohol, or good whisky; let it stand two to four weeks; agitate occasionally, then filter. The dose will vary from ten to sixty drops.

I consider gelsemium as a nerve sedative, having a specific tendency to relax the muscular fibre, which is more especially expended in the capillary system. My reasoning as to all congestion is, that some cause creates nervous excitation, which, acting upon the capillaries of the arteries and veins, causes them to contract. This is the beginning of every congestion, and let it be great or small, it is only to be measured by the strength and duration of the cause. Gelsemium is the remedy to allay this nervous excitation, and relax the contractions that have taken place.

It is not necessary to enumerate to you, the wide scope of ailments to which this reasoning will apply. I am satisfied with my ideas, but have taken no pains to publish them, though my own experience has proven them correct. The relaxation of the muscular fibre, as an effect of gelsemium, is nearly always first discovered by a heaviness or "partial paralysis of the upper eye-lids," the next (or sometimes first) discovery is, that the patient complains, or speaks of double vision. These two signs are its common and specific effects. Never dangerous, though frequently alarming the patient and friends, unless you have forewarned them that you expect such results, etc. I have had some laughable alarms and hard rides from neglecting this little advice. However, it is always evidence that you have pushed the remedy far enough; when either of the above results appear, you should reduce the dose, or extend the time of giving to say four hours apart. The rather annoying effects usually pass off in from four to ten hours, and are always harmless; that is, in doses such as I have named and used. True, in extra large doses, it is capable of producing dangerous effects (see U. S. Dispensatory).

While I have a high appreciation of gelsemium upon the principle I laid down at the outset, I would not have you think that I rely on it alone. Where pain is present, I give sulph. morphine with the first dose. Quinine is nearly always indicated, and may often be given with say twenty drops tinct. gelsemium. When the fever is on, the gelsemium will relieve the headache in bilious fevers, and the quinine create no head troubles, when given together. The gelsemium always assists the diaphoresis.

In my opinion, it is contra-indicated in typhoid fever, except as a diagnostic help in incipient cases. If four grains of quinine and twenty drops tinct. gelsemium, repeated every four hours, till four doses are taken, fail to produce any perspiration in a case of fever, I usually feel satisfied that it is a typhoid case. In all cases of much nervous or muscular prostration, if not actually contra-indicated, it should be given with great caution and wise discretion.

I have never had any occasion to use gelsemium as an antidote to poisoning by strychnine; but if I had, I should not hesitate to give it in large doses, as its effects are just the opposite of strychnine. Strychnine is not a poison; but it kills by excessive nerve excitation, which causes rapid and powerful muscular contractions, especially of the diaphragm, chest and lungs, forcing the very life-breath out, and the sufferer dies. Could the effect of gelsemium be produced quick enough, I have no doubt life could be saved; and in this case, tetanus, hydrophobia, delirium tremens,

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etc., it should be used hypodermically also.

The medium dose of saturated tinct. gelsemium is twenty drops, though I frequently give forty, sometimes sixty drops as a dose to adults; eight drops of fluid extract is about equal to twenty drops of tinct. made from fresh root. I do not like a tinct. made with fl. ext. I have given gelsemium in cases of tedious labor with good results, and I find that two or three twenty-drop doses of the tinct. given half an hour apart, in the early stage of labor, always moderates the lancinating pains; does not retard, but rather facilitates the labor. Yet I would not advise too much relaxation. Gelsemium is a valuable and safe remedy. Study the principle on which it acts, and you can not fail to appreciate and use it.

Atoka, I. T. WM. M. DUNN, M. D.

[For the Brief.]

Biliary Calculi—Pharyngitis.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—Thos. R. McGuffin, M. D., in July number, page 353, calls for diagnosis in case which he describes at length. I would suggest that he look for biliary calculi. In the proceedings of the recent meeting of the American Medical Association, Dr. Rausohoff, of Cincinnati, made a certain diagnosis in a case by the use of a fine aspirating needle.

Dr. Turner, in June number, page 307, asks for cure for seborrhœa. If any dermatologist or therapeutist of any class proposes to give a cure, we will hold our breath while he talks. As I understand it, this disease, when affecting the scalp, is sometimes called pityriasis or dandruff, and is characterized by the production of white, mealy or brauny, greasy scales, in such quantities as to make a person an object of loathing and disgust to himself. Whether, as seems to me, the disease is on the increase or not, I don't know, but everybody here has it. Yandell classes it as scrofulous. The text-books give various nasty, greasy messes as remedies, but they don't cure. What will cure?

I have a case in which there is a post-nasal catarrh; breathing through one nostril or the other almost always obstructed, and as a rule, while one nostril is obstructed the other is clear. If the patient should lie upon the right side, the left nostril will be clear, and vice versa. By placing the point of the tongue over the velum palati, and then extending it forward to the posterior openings of the nares, the opening corresponding to the clear nostril seems to contain a small, half-collapsed sac, while the obstructed nostril contains a globular full sac. Changing from side to side, when lying down, quickly those conditions of the nostrils are reversed. Who can tell all about this matter, treatment, etc. I am anxious to learn a treatment that will cure chronic follicular pharyngitis. R. MARSHALL, M. D.

Cowan, Ind.

[For the Brief.]

Dropsy.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—The request of Dr. Todd for a treatment of dropsy, elicits from our case-book the following case:

Mr. P., fifty-five years of age, has been a chronic sufferer with organic disease of the heart and liver, and an occasional attack of albuminuria, also an ulcer of his left leg, caused from a wound in femoral artery, and subsequent collateral circulation; dropsy developed on several occasions. By controlling the heart's action with digitalis, and giving ten-drop doses of apocynum cannabinum every two to four hours, and an occasional dose of arsenicum, we were able to control his dropsy for months at a time. Cerefolious did not help him. We might state that previous

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to our treatment he had taken jalap, podophyllin and rochelle salts to produce copious alvine evacuations, and would be relieved for a time. But to the sequel, his dropsy increased from time to time, in face of all that we and counsel could do for him. Until the beginning of this year he was so filled up that death was considered the inevitable. By this time they were ready to try anything that promised relief, and clandestinely sent to Atlanta, Ga., for a dropsy remedy, and this is the nut we hope some of our southern M. D.'s are able to crack. What is it? The dropsy remedy consists of something disguised in licorice balls, which are taken in the evening and followed by rochelle salts the next day, and the water does flow everlastingly.

We do not wish it to be understood that we are harping the cause of the dropsy remedy, but the fact is incontrovertable, that our patient had no longer any dropsy after using the "balls," and twelve pounds of salts for dessert. Other cases of dropsy have been under our observation, cured with the same remedy after other treatment failed. Salts alone will not do. What is in the balls? KRIDER BROS, M. D.'s.
Goshen, Ind.

[For the Brief.]

Tinnitus Aurium.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—The trouble in the case reported by Dr. Z. M. West, of Evansville, W. Va., in July number of the BRIEF, page 343, is tinnitus aurium. For the benefit of both the doctor and patient, I can speak from experience. I had the same thing for a number of years, and am satisfied that, like nocturnal emissions, it often troubles the mind more than the body. Pathologists assign three causes, viz.: Congestion of the brain, nervous debility, quinization. What produced it for me I can not tell. It began in boyhood, and continued some years—six to eight at least. I was much annoyed for a long time, but finally got relief by ignoring it altogether. Moreover, I am acquainted with a case now, rather an aged person, in whom the "ringing in the ears" began after fifty years of age. This man frequently spoke to me about his case, and seemed really alarmed, but after four or five years of anxiety he saw it was not fatal, as he at first thought it would be, and the last time I saw him, somewhat over a year ago, he said he was better, though not entirely relieved. I have not yet met the physician who knows a specific for tinnitus aurium. I suppose, of course, that when dependent upon any one of the three conditions already named, that the proper remedies to relieve such condition, would, as a sequence naturally following such relief, stop tinnitus aurium. I may say in conclusion, that unless tinnitus aurium can be clearly traced to some of the causes assigned by pathologists, I do not think it a dangerous malady by any means—only one very annoying, and certainly not necessarily fatal. My case, already named, over fifty years of age, enjoyed good health in all except this ringing of the ears, or in the ears rather; and on that ground alone I assured him of the innocence of the malady. If any one knows of a specific, let us have it.
Quiet Dell, W.Va. JOHN GREGG, M. D.

[For the Brief.]

Formula Wanted.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—Will some of the readers of the BRIEF please tell me what "Creuse's Tasteless Preparation of Iron" is? How it is prepared? It is mentioned on page 107 of Bartholow's Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

An early response through the columns of the BRIEF will oblige a brother practitioner. C. E. MARLETTE, M. D.
Leavenworth, Ind.

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[For the Brief.]

Long Umbilical Cord—Excessive Perspiration.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—I have no knotty but a long cord to report. Was called July 3d, three o'clock, A. M., to see Mrs. Mc., aged twenty-one, in her first confinement; found her in last stage of labor; was soon delivered of a dead child, which she reported had not moved for about ten days. In handling it the skin slipped. The peculiarity of the case was: The cord was wrapped four times around its neck, twice around neck and under left arm and once around left leg. After the placenta was removed the cord measured five feet in length.

Another case: Mr. B., aged about fifty-six, some twelve months ago suffered a great deal with cold scrotum. About six months since it began to sweat, and now he informs me that he has to keep it uncovered at night, keeps a towel or something under it, and by morning the towel will be completely saturated with the perspiration.

Another case: Mrs. B., aged thirty-four, when under the least excitement or mental emotion, sweats so freely, both hands and feet, that in a few seconds I have seen it drop off at the ends of her fingers. Will some experienced M. D. give best treatment for last two cases. Both enjoy fair health otherwise.

Fosterville, Tex. R. C. BOGLE, M. D.

[For the Brief.]

Hemorrhage from the Bowels—Quinine an Oxytocic.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—Mr. P., aged about eighteen years, being confined to his room about ten days, sent for me. I found a well-developed case of typho-malarial fever, with slight hemorrhage from the bowels. The case did very well until about the twentieth day, when I found the young man sitting up in bed eating his dinner, pulse and temperature nearly normal. I told the family I would not call any more, as he was doing so well; there was still slight traces of the hemorrhage in the fæces. Twelve hours later hemorrhage from the bowels came on to an alarming extent, and the patient died in a short time. The blood ran through the feather bed, straw mattress, and covered a space of about three feet in diameter under the bed. At the same time I had a case of the same kind in the person of a young man one or two years older. The case had slight hemorrhage from the bowels for three weeks, but recovered. In the first case I pronounced the case doing very well, and gave as my opinion that there would be no further trouble. I am older now, and always speak of the possibility of such accidents We were as careful as possible with both cases. No local treatment was used in either case.

In the February number of the BRIEF, Dr. Jones, of Oceola, Ark, asks, "is quinine an oxytocic?" I do not know that I have any special right to speak on this subject, as I have not had a great deal of experience, but I will say that I have given it on several occasions without any perceptible result, when I wished to bring on uterine contractions. But I have no doubt it has been used in some cases successfully, when an oxytocic was indicated. In intermittent and remittent fevers in the person of an enceinte female, after giving her quinine or cinchonidia, she had unquestionable uterine pains. But uterine contractions often occur, as every physician knows, as a result of malarial poison, and the remedy is, no doubt, often blamed unjustly. There is no doubt in my mind that "quinine" (salts of Peruvian bark) does cause uterine contractions in some cases before the proper time, and that it increases uterine contraction sometimes when labor has commenced, but it is by no means uniform in its action in this respect. Quinine is

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an "equalizer and tranquilizer" of the circulation. In a case in which the circulation in the womb is irregular, quinine will often increase the contractions. A lady with intermittent fever may be almost in a condition to abort or miscarry from the malarial poison. A physician is called in, gives five or ten grains of quinine, and in a few hours uterine pains come on. This, it seems, overthrows the "equalizing and tranquilizing" theory, but perhaps not. A little warm or cold water injected into the placenta before it is expelled from the uterus, often brings on or increases contractions. May not the quinine, in producing a sudden change in the circulation in the womb, cause contractions? Give a few doses of morphine after giving the first few doses of quinine, and contractions are prevented or checked, and after that quinine can be given with impunity. I have known pepper tea, or something of the kind, prescribed by an old woman, to increase the "pains" after quinine, ergot, change of position, etc., all had failed. Yes, quinine is sometimes an oxytocic, but by no means reliably so.

Hope we may hear from others on the subject. C. KENDRICK, M. S., M. D.
Corinth, Miss.

[For the Brief.]

Treatment for Diphtheria.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—Chlorate potash, one drachm; alcoholic fluid ext. hydrastis canadensis, one ounce; applied with a soft brush to the deposit in the throat every four hours day and night. Mur. tinct. of iron and quinine every four hours, as a supporting treatment if a purgative is called for—the castor oil, if any febrifuge, the neutral mixture made from the pure juice of the lemon. I find this treatment to be a specific, unless the trachea is involved. Try it and be convinced.

Delta, La. J. M. GOWAN, M. D.

[For the Brief.]

Practical Facts vs. Impractical Theories.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—Will some experienced brother M. D. give, in the most concise manner possible, the simplest urinal tests used in daily practice in diagnosis, and the most approved treatment for the different diseases, as thus discovered by the simplest and most ready analysis of the urine?

So many of the teachings of our college professors, and the published works on urinal tests, as applied to treatment of disease, by standard authors, are worse than impractical, when applied in general practice, that something plain, brief and exactly to the practical point, for every day practice, is what will prove a world of good to the general practitioner. Practical results of the most reliable, readiest and most practical analysis, and of the plainest and easiest, as well as certain tests and their application of their results to practice, is what is desired—not the exhaustive and often impractical rigmarole, from some super-scientific theorist, that can never be applied to any practical use whatever. D. BOWING, M. D.
Bourbon, Ind.

[For the Brief.]

Hæmorrhagia Purpura.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—Any suggestions from Dr. I. J. M. Goss, or any other member of the profession in regard to the best plan of treatment in cases of well marked hæmorrhagia purpura will be thankfully received. I am completely at sea—after treating a boy fifteen years old for more than eight months—only holding the disease in check with the mineral acids, ergot, turpentine, quinine and purgatives. The turpentine and purgatives seem to have most control over the hemorrhages. What shall I do, gentlemen? T. L. KABLER, M. D.
Bedford Springs, Va.

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[For the Brief.]

Nasal Catarrh.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—We often learn something in regard to disease by personal experience. And if we impart our knowledge thus acquired to our medical brethren, it may be a benefit to some one.

I was, when a boy, a sufferer from nasal catarrh, and used a nasel douche for nearly three years. I used salt water constantly, once or twice daily, and followed by one remedy after another, such as bicarb soda, chlor. potass., sulph. zinc, iodine, carbolic acid, hydrastis, etc. I finally took bicarb. potass., and in a few weeks my catarrh was cured. Yet when I take cold it usually locates there.

A short time since I took a severe cold, and the violent inflammation and pain in my nasal passages forced me to do something to relieve it.

Knowing the good influence, locally, of tr. aconite in tonsillitis, etc., I resolved to try it in my case. Having first used the salt water solution to cleanse the parts, I dropped six drops of aconite in eight ounces of water and passed it up one nostril and down the other by means of the douche. The immediate and permanent relief surprised and gratified me.

A fraction of a drop of aconite, if swallowed, will produce a sensation in my throat resembling asthma, lasting from ten minutes to half an hour.

Waverly, Kan. J. C. FEAR, M. D.

[For the Brief.]

Diagnosis and Treatment Wanted.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—Will Drs. Goss, Rothrock, Livezay, Poe, or any other learned doctors, give me diagnosis and treatment for my individual case. My age is forty; have practiced medicine only fifteen years. My practice has been mostly that of the country, consequently, have been exposed to all kinds of weather. For the last six months I have suffered with my teeth, more particularly the upper left bicuspid. Last autumn same tooth had abscess, broke, and passed off through the left nostril. This spring and summer I have been troubled in the same way; a month or more ago, had both extracted, on account of the continual discharge of fetid odor from said nostril; at present, and for the past week or so, discharge has subsided at nostril, but has passed up and over in the naso-pharyngeal canal, and the discharge is only cleared by hawking and spitting it up; same odor and consistency, etc. Throat a little sore, as sequal my nose and left upper max; bone has neuralgic pains at times, with a pressure across nose; some difficulty in breathing; pain about the heart; occasionally, a little pain along each bronchial tube; pulse normal; a slight headache each day; bowels a little costive; tongue coated at times, etc. The anxiety rests with the naso-pharyngeal catarrh. Any suggestion from my brethren will be thankfully received.

My family, as far back as I can learn, I would state, were clear of phthisical or scrofulous diseases.

Hay's Store, Ala. J. S. MACON, M. D.

[For the Brief.]

Circumcision.—Inflammation.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—The operation by W. T. Cleland, M. D., May BRIEF, for paraphymosis, is undoubtedly a successful operation. But the question may come up some future day, Why are you circumcised, and do not observe the Jewish rites? Persuation, and even evidence may not render satisfaction, to whom it may concern; that it was to relieve an act of tamper, and not syphilitic.

That these cases are not rare from an early to advanced adult age, my practice did verify. But the operation is delicate, and comparatively few inex-

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perienced practitioners will perform it; and yet often no time is to be lost.

Dr. Chas. D. Meigs used to say, "Atlee loves the knife, but I detest it." My feelings run in the exact channel of Meigs'.

I have had three cases that the band had cut from swelling beneath in the gland, full a quarter of an inch, and brought them over without cutting and mutilation. That carbolic acid is one of the greatest antiphlogistic elements is proven in this instance.

By immersing the parts in warm water strongly saturated with carbolic acid, the glands and prepuse shrink and become so relaxed that it may be gradually reduced. But some physicians object even to the local use of carbolic acid, since evil results are reported. We are aware of similar results from the too long, at one time, or two copious use of ether and chloroform.

If the solution is too strong or the organ kept in too long at one time, a numbness and loss of sensitiveness is experienced; but my experience is that the worst cases can be brought over by immersion, at intervals, without any danger.

Those who call early after the accident, may be reduced by belladonna or carbolic acid ointment.

The inflammation can be taken out of the tonsils in tonsilitis by brushing over a solution of carbolic acid and glycerine with a camel's hair pencil. Sponging or anointing boils, carbuncles, and even piles when of proper strength.

Here we may have another stone to roll some day. Does the carbolic acid drive the surplus and inflamed blood inwards, to be purified as it runs in the cell walls of the lungs, and attract the oxygen of the air inhaled in the cells? Or does it open the pores and let it escape externally as aconite does and lets fever heat escape?

I had another "stone" ready to substitute for miasm and maternal impressions. In this every practitioner without distinction of creed, sect or speciality would be concerned. But as "Physician," p. 249, started one to roll on sanguinary marriage, which has, perhaps, to roll almost as hard up hill as Birkhead's on miasm. I will withhold it for the present.

S. S. Staufer, M. D.

Philadelphia, Pa.

[For the Brief.]

Poisoning by Stramonium.

Editor Medical Brief:—I report this case, thinking perhaps it may be of some service to the young practitioner:

At three o'clock A. M. of July 4, 1882, I was called to see H.'s child, nine years of age, a girl; arrived at five A. M. Found the child perfectly delirious, singing, talking, and making all kinds of grimaces; had not closed its eyes for sleep during the whole night. On inquiry found that an old witch of a woman had prescribed a salve made of the green leaves of stramonium, to be rubbed on an eruption of the skin which she said was roseola. One application was made at twelve M., July 3, another at six P. M., and at eight P. M. the patient commenced to talk foolish. When I made my examination, I found the body completely covered with the nameless eruption which belongs to childhood, sometimes called chicken pox, or roseola. Pulse 100; extremities cold, and skin dry; family record good. I gave:

R. Calomel.....9 grains.
Morph. Sulph.....¾ grain.
M. Div. chart 3. Sig.: One every four hours.

Gave 1½ drachms Bromidia every hour to keep patient quiet, followed by sulph. quinine every two hours. Patient went to sleep at eight A. M., 4th, and awoke at twelve M., same day, perfectly recovered in mind, and no further trouble since. J. A. Moore, M. D.

Woodville, Tenn.

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Listerine in Venereal Diseases.

FESSENDEN N. OTIS, M. D.,

Clinical Professor of Venereal Diseases, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York; Attending Physician Charity Hospital; Consulting Surgeon St. Elizabeth's Hospital, etc.

"During the past few months, I have made use of the combination of antiseptics, manufactured according to a published formula by Messrs. Lambert & Co., of St. Louis, under the title of 'Listerine.'"

"It has appeared to me to act exceedingly well in that class of cases in which I have heretofore depended upon Iodoform and the solutions of Carbolic Acid. As an application to wounds resulting from surgical operations, it has seemed excellent. In the dressings of venereal ulcerations, it has been satisfactory; used in full strength upon superficial chancroids, it has appeared to me to act quite as efficiently as Iodoform.

"I know of no reason why it should not be tried as a substitute for Iodoform and Carbolic Acid, in that range of diseases where these agents have been found efficacious, and with the great advantage of being free from their objectionable odor."

[For the Brief.]

Snake Bites.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—What are the chemical elements of the poison of rattle and copperhead snakes, and what will neutralize the same when brought in contact? Also, include the poison of spiders and scorpions. The term venom is commonly used, but the word is too vague. The text books are too vague and indefinite on this subject. Will the experienced contributors answer the above queries? I live in a rattlesnake country, and wish an early reply. NAT. E. HYDER, M. D.

Gap Run, Tenn.

[For the Brief.]

Chlorosis.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—A reader of the BRIEF, at Senath, Mo., desires to know the best treatment for Chlorosis. I would advise the following as being excellent.

R. Hydrastin.....30 grains.
Quiniæ Sulph..... ....30 grains.
Ferrum by Hydrogen..30 grains.
Ext. Nucis Vom.....10 grains.

M. Div. chart. 20. Sig.: One pill thrice daily, for one week.

Followed up by the following:

R. Com. Tinc. Cinchon...4 ounces.
Ext. Gentian fl .....1 ounce.
Fluid Hydrastis.....1 ounce.
Pepsin..... ½ ounce.
Nitro-Muriatic Acid..1¼ drachms.
Tinc. Nucis Vom.....2½ drachms.

M. Sig.: One teaspoonful three times daily, in water.

Give the above two remedies on alternate weeks, till nearly cured, when you will complete the cure with the following:

R. Pure Glycerine..... ½ pint.
Acid Phosphor.....4 ounces.
Tinc. Iodini.....1 drachm.

M. Sig.: Tablespoonful twice daily, with four to six grains of fresh ox gall at bedtime.

Have your patient take a daily bath of water, slightly acidulated with Hydrochloric acid. Eat nothing but very nourishing food, such as fresh beef, eggs, milk, oysters, etc. Abundance of fresh air, moderate exercise, warm clothing, thorough hygiene. She may take the last remedy in good Burgundy Port Wine.

J. ASHWORTH, M. D.

New Point, Mo.

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[For the Brief.]

Broncho-Pneumonia.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—On May 7, 1882, Mrs. S., aged forty, married, was taken with severe rigors, followed by a high fever and sense of suffocation, and respiration difficult. Her daughter went for the family physician to come immediately to her mother, but as he could not then leave, he sent some powders, promising to call in an hour or two, which he failed in doing. The next day in the evening he was sent for again. He obeyed the summons, and said she had only taken a little cold, and would be well in a day or two. She was treated by this family physician until the 11th, when I was called to the case, to save her life if possible. When I reached the bedside I found the subcrepitant rales very distinct over the left lung and a portion of the right lung. Temperature, 104°; pulse, 130, small and wiry; respiration, 40; great prostration. She was given sulph. quinine, two grains, digitalis one grain, every four hours, alternating with bicarb. ammonia, three grains, and syrup squills, ten drops, every three hours, milk punch and beef tea ad libitum, injection of desiccated blood every four hours, with ten drops tinct. opii, which was added as she had had involuntary discharges. I thought her case hopeless. On the 18th alive, but not much improvement. On the 19th temperature 104½°, pulse 150, intermits; respiration 55 to 60; delirious, subsultus, sliding down in bed, extremities cold, dropping of the lower jaw, breath cold, condition cyanotic, and her death momentarily expected; continued same line of treatment. On the 19th, at six P. M., I applied externally an ointment made from vegetable oils. It was well rubbed across the chest, and applied on absorbent cotton. At 9:30 P. M. she showed the following signs of improvement: The breathing was more free, the moaning and sighing gone, temperature 103°, pulse 135 and more force, repiration 40 and steady; the action of the heart is stronger, and the stomach has not rebelled, she having taken a large quantity of nourishment, and sleeping quietly since 8:30 P. M.

20th—Passed the pyrexia at four A. M. without increase of fever, and has gained a little in strength; the cough is looser; temperature 102½°; pulse 120, respiration 30.

21st—Great improvement in twenty-four hours. Temperature 100½, pulse 106, respiration 28; had had a good night's rest and natural sleep; expectoration free, and sputa of better color.

22d—Still improving. Temperature 99½°, pulse 100, respiration 25; can sit up in bed, and has taken a little solid food.

June 23d—The patient continued daily to improve, and is now well and about her usual duties. When I was called the patient had been abandoned by her attending physician and consultants, and left by them to the care of the nurse and her grief-stricken family. I attribute her recovery to the free use of the ointment, which, by its penetrating and soothing qualities, relieved the pain and irritation and gave her rest, and in loosening the cough and relieving the dyspnœa, and also to the tolerance of all alimentation and the continuance of one line of treatment, quinia and carbonate of ammonia. P. H. THOMAS, M. D.

New York, N. Y.

[For the Brief.]

Ardor Urinæ.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—Will some brother practitioner give me the best remedy for ardor urinæ? Uva ursi, buchu, acetate potass. and other remedies have been faithfully used, and with partial failure. J. E. PLUMMER, M. D.

Huntsville, Ark.

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[For the Brief.]

Clinical Cases.

BY JOSEPH L. BAUER, M. D.,
Lecturer on Genito-Urinary Surgery, St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF: — *Orchitis from Mumps*—A gentleman was attacked with mumps whilst in Washington, D. C. The disease remained unrecognized. Finally his right testicle began to enlarge, and became very painful. Professional advice rendered no assistance. He consulted me. The enlargement was extensive and very painful. Fearing that suppuration might set in, I advised punctures into the substance of the testicle; advice agreed to; patient resumed his journey five days thereafter.

Orchitis from Gonorrhœa—H. O., aged twenty-eight, has had gonorrhœa; active injections produced acute orchitis. Two physicians pronounced it rupture, and advised the purchase of a truss; adopted. When the patient consulted me, he was suffering greatly; in fact, could not walk. Advised and punctured testicle with a small tenotome in four different places; recovery in three days.

Pelvic Abscess, partially enucleating the bladder, with a supposed connection with that organ.—I. M., a young man of good habits, had suffered from colicky pains over bladder for some years. About five weeks before operation, he fell on a fence and upon his abdomen. Since that time the pain has increased; he became feverish, septicæmic, in fact; urine full of pus, and a strong, icherous odor; noticed enlargement above pubes, which gradually extended, occupying both illiac regions, and elevated high above the pubes. Dr. Youree, of Venice, sent for me. Upon examining the young man, I found a typical septicæmic condition; temperature 103½°; enlargement marked, with numerous points of fluctuation. Dr. Y. had already forestalled the diagnosis of pelvic abscess. Suggested puncture with trocar, and examination for stone. Examination revealed no calculus, although several phosphatic masses and one distinct but small phosphatic calculus had passed per urethra. The sound revealed roughness of the mucous membrane, and caused great tenderness. The abscess was punctured supra-pubically, and large quantities of an ichorous, stinky pus evacuated. I had three hypotheses in which to explain the presence of large quantities of pus in the urine:

1st. Encysted calculus.
2d. A calculus.
3d. Sympathetic cystitis.

In view of these hypotheses, Dr. Y. consented to permit a free opening of the abscess, and the closure, if possible, of the connection with the bladder. With the assistance of my father, Prof. Louis Bauer, Profs. John T. Larew and Waldo Briggs, Drs. Youree and Grayson, an incision was made along the median line, between umbilicus and pubes, and the matter drained out. The abscess cavity was carefully washed out with a solution of ol. eucalyptol. The bladder was injected and distended by eucalyptalized water, but no distinct opening could be detected. The abscess was extensive, having raised the peritoneum about three inches above the bladder. We closed the wound with silver wire sutures, and inserted a drainage tube at the pubic end of the wound. Eucalyptalized dressings were employed. The pus in the urine lessened after our first puncture, and disappeared after the operation. Dr. Youree very properly suggested the existence of a valvular opening, and its spontaneous closure after the operation. My patient has done admirably. Very little pus escaped from the drainage tube; this fact proves convincingly the antiseptic properties of eucalyptus. My patient left his bed on the eighth day, fully restored to health.

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For his rapid improvement, I have to thank Dr. Youree and his colleague, Dr. Grayson.

Lithotomy — Operation through the Urethra—Recovery—Mrs. P., a mulatto, aged about thirty-two years, has been suffering from symptoms of stone for the last two years. Her physician, Dr. Grayson, recognized the character of the ailment, and referred the case to me for operation. The diagnosis was verified. With the kind assistance of Drs. Waldo Briggs, Dorsett and Grayson, the following operation was performed: A grooved director was introduced into the urethra, and the canal divided with a bistoury, to the internal sphincter. The internal incision was longer than the external one. The stone forcep was then introduced and the stone extricated. The bladder was then washed out with opiated water. A sound was introduced into the urethra, and four uninterrupted sutures united the wound. An English gum elastic catheter was placed in the urethra, to be retained until the wound healed. This was substituted by a female silver catheter. On the ninth day after the operation the wound healed, and urine passed per via naturales. No fistula or incontinence resulted.

St. Louis, Mo.

[For the Brief.]

Dyspepsia.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—Doctor Putney, of Prairie Center, Ill., asks for treatment in dyspepsia. Try the following:

R. Podophyllin..... .... 2 drachms.
Gambogi.....½ drachm.
Assafœtid..... 1 drachm.
Best French Brandy... 1 pint.
M. Sig.: Tablespoonful three times a day half hour before meals.

Give egg-nog twenty minutes before meals, and a teaspoonful of golden seal in water half hour after meals. This remedy has given me satisfaction for the past fifteen years.

Wheatley, Ark. J. M. VAN ZANDT, M. D.

[For the Brief.]

Acrostic.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—Allow me, through our mutual friend, the BRIEF, to lay this "Olive Branch of Peace" upon the grave of our venerable brother, whose death was only announced in the BRIEF last month. There were other "branches" better but higher, and I could not reach them:

Come—softly step—"why? We can not disturb
him now,
He sweetly sleeps where loving mourners bow."
Wake no more! Tho' we differed, yet we loved him.
All ends not in the cold grave—and grim;
Give back to God the spirit loved and blest,
Never more on this unfriendly earth to meet dis-
rest.
Earth has no care that ends not in Heaven;
Rest at last is for those by tempests driven.
May we, like him—he lived not in vain—
Do unto others as we'd be done to again.
Be gentle with an erring brother,
Love's not lost when divided with another.
On this earth, where contending forces blend,
Never censure, a breaking heart to mend.
Dear brother, in death we hold you dear;
Even in the grave, we feel that thou art near.
With your family we drop a loving tear, and fond
Now cold clay covers———and the "erring
———."

[For the Brief.]

Is It Hydrothorax?

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—I have a case, female, age thirty-five years, temperament nervous, complains as follows: An oppression and difficulty of breathing, which is increased on every sudden or uncustomary exercise, or when the body is in a horizontal posture; the patient can not lie on the side of the chest opposite to the one affected. She has a short, dry cough, sense of heaviness at the pit of the stomach, the pulse intermittent, occasional fainting, paleness of the face, etc. I have diagnosed hydrothorax, and I want to hear from some physician through the BRIEF as to whether I am correct or not. I have been using the hydragogue cathartics, digitalis, etc. The cause of the trouble in the patient, I think, is due to a want of proper nourishment, general debility, etc. C. E. Q. WARREN, M. D.

Mouth of Buffalo, N. C.

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[For the Brief.]

Congestive Chill.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF: — On the northern bounds of the field of my practice, there is a district of country which, in by-gone years, was remarkable for congestive chills. The father of the present writer, a physician of great erudition and learning, occupied that field for sixty years of his life, and combated so-called malarial fevers, in all their types and phases, with a success so triumphant that but few have ever equaled, and none have ever excelled. To his independent thought, self-reliance, and originality is due the whole credit of the general principles of treatment herein developed. When it was thought to be but little less than murder to give cold drinks in fevers, and more than twenty years before such treatment was, even tremblingly, recommended by medical writers, that grand old doctor, buried in the profound depths of a country practice, extending over an area of fifty miles in diameter, had been using ice in such cases with a liberal hand, his first essay in this direction being in the year 1812.

Congestive fevers are the most insidious of all diseases, and present a greater variety of phases. I shall, however, only take a marked and ostensible case as a type, and *ab uno disce omnes.* After the usual premonitory symptoms of intermittent fever, indeed, after one or two paroxysms of that disease, in which the cold stages become more and more profound, and the reactions less and less marked, a person glides into a state of coldness or congestion so insidiously as scarcely to be aware of it. The usual sensations of coldness are often entirely wanting, while the feet, the hands and the nose become profoundly cold. The patient is unconscious of the fact. He feels languid, and appears listless and indifferent to surrounding objects, but often gives no expression to a consciousness of any present or impending trouble. The coldness glides steadily along the extremities towards the vital centers, and no arterial pulsations can be discovered in them. A cold sweat bathes the whole person, and stands in ominous drops upon the forehead and neck. The vital fluid is now gathering in the regions of liver, spleen, stomach, bowels, lungs or heart, and often in all. While, in some instances, the march of the congestion is so rapid as to dissipate all consciousness of present trouble, or the rapidly approaching finale of "life's fitful fever," the patient lies as if in a pleasant, or, at most, an abstracted reverie, and passes away before himself or friends are aware of danger. Most generally, however, as the diseased action extends, the vital fluids accumulating in the central organs seem to concentrate the heat which should warm and vivify the whole system into a circumscribed area, and the pent up fires of a volcano rage within, while Arctic coldness presides without. It sometimes happens that an indisposition of several days, with only premonitory symptoms of chills, exist, and the patient takes an active purge at such a time that its operation begins just at the period that the chill premonitions had previously existed. The centripetal tendency being thus greatly aggravated, a congestive chill often rapidly follows. We stand by the bed of a man bathed in a cold sweat; the arteries have ceased to pulsate in his extremities; a more than deathlike frigidity has supplanted the natural warmth of his skin; his countenance is placid, and his expression listless, or he is oppressed with a sense of suffocating heat in his stomach and lungs; his heart beats feebly and rapidly, and the uninitiated diagnoses a rapidly approaching dissolution. Brandy, camphor, ammonia, hot teas, etc., have been freely given, with no arrest of the rapidly moving morbid changes. It may be that the worshipper at the feet of Lord

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Quinine has invoked his aid, with a rapid and powerful impetus to the troubles; mustard, frictions, blisters have all been applied to the skin, but they lie inert on the devitalized tissue. What can be done? Pour down ice, finely crushed, in tablespoonful portions, as rapidly as the patient can swallow it—urge him not to retain it an instant in his mouth; from a quart to a half gallon may be hurriedly given. In the meantime, saturate a handkerchief with chloroform and apply over the stomach; when the skin is insensible to all other impressions this will produce violent burning in an instant. The hitherto insensible patient now cries out, and the handkerchief is moved up, down, right and left until all the thoracic and abdominal regions are traversed. Then turn him on his side and do the same with his back, keeping up the while hot rocks, bricks or irons to the feet, legs and hips, and mustard plasters on all the extremities. In nine out of ten cases, reaction will take place in fifteen or twenty minutes. But persist until it is complete. Treat the febrile reaction pro re nata, and as soon as the abatement of the fever has been fully developed, give quinine in rational doses, so as to get in from forty to sixty grains during the remission, and your patient is safe. If he can not swallow the ice, the free use of chloroform on the occiput, nucha, spine and over the chest, stomach and bowels, will soon liberate the nervous centers and restore voluntary power over the muscles, and the ice will be swallowed with avidity. I have seen the first touch of ice to the burning tissues of the mouth, throat and stomach awaken a flash of hopeful animation in the listless countenance, and cause the glazed eye to sparkle with renewed vitality. "Oh, how grateful," spontaneously bursts from the languid lips, and you rejoice at being made the agent of such comfort to the helpless sufferer.

Hewletts, Va. A Country Physician.

[For the Brief.]

Diphtheria.

Editor Medical Brief:—The alarming mortality attending diphtheria as reported in the Brief and all other journals I read, induces me to give it a brief consideration. Of its cryptogamic origin and zymotic character I shall not speak. That it is a disease sui generis, rapidly degenerates into septicemia, can only be determined when left to the undisturbed laws of nature, and not as observed in the progress of the treatment now so generally recommended and universally adopted.

The answer to every question as to the best treatment of diphtheria is, "quinine, muriated tincture of iron, stimulant and a generous diet."

That any patient laboring under a disease so purely local and highly inflammatory as this, subjected to such irrational and empirical treatment, should ever recover is a wonder to me. That all the symptoms of blood-poisoning should arise under the depression of the nervous centers by the combined use of such potent agents, co-operating with the inflammatory diathesis, might reasonably be expected. In consonance with this view, we read from the secular press, of alarming mortality in the families of the most wealthy and distinguished citizens of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other large cities, where, no doubt, the most prominent medical men are employed. And yet Dr. J. H. Salisbury, of New York, reports that, "during eighteen years he has treated several hundred cases of diphtheria with quiniæ sulph., tinct. ferri, and chloridi, and can call to mind but one case that he has lost, and he was a German boy, who would not take the medicine." It is apparent that Dr. S.'s cases, or his quinine and iron, or all, were different from those generally reported and used by other physicians. The questions involved in the

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above the BRIEF allows me not to discuss, hence, I shall give two cases and close:

I was called, a few months ago, in consultation with a highly intelligent physician, many miles away from my home, to a little boy, three years of age, laboring under diphtheria. He had been sick several days and was most promptly and assidiously treated with sulph. quinine, and mur. tinct. iron. The doctor reported him as better, and hence I would not suggest any alteration or amendment to the treatment. The throat was still enveloped in the false membrane, the flesh was cool, the pulse soft and slow, the breathing neither hurried nor labored, his appetite was fair, and still, to my eye, he was in a perilous condition. I frankly stated, that while I knew the treatment had the sanction of the entire medical press, I could not approve, and yet, as he was considered better, I would not propose a change. The quinine and iron, with the usual applications to the throat were continued, with a diet, I thought, too gross for one in his condition. Instead of strengthening he daily became weaker, and finally expired in a few days, with what was supposed to be septicemia, but which, I am confident, was the effect of the remedies.

Four weeks ago, I was called to see a little boy four years of age, a relative of the first. He was taken two days before with sore throat, considerable fever, enlargement of the tonsils, and tumefaction of the cervical glands. I found all these symptoms highly aggravated, with the fauces covered extensively with the diphtheritic membrane, and which had already passed through the nares. The œdema of the throat was such as to fill the depression between the temporal bone and the clavical. The pulse was very frequent, the flesh hot and dry, deglutition difficult and painful, respiration labored and hurried. His tongue was thickly coated, bowels constipated, thirst intense, breath offensive and hot. The indications were: To remove all accumulations from the prima via, restore the secretions of the liver, kidneys, skin and mucous membrane. To this end I gave five grains calomel in a tablespoonful of oil and five drops of spirits of turpentine. In two hours I commenced with eight drops tinct. sanguinaria, two grains chlorate potass. and twenty drops spirits nitre in a wineglass of sweetened water every two hours; camphorated oil (made by dissolving one ounce in four ounces of kerosine oil) rubbed on each side of the neck and a flannel sewed around it; a small quantity of a powder composed of equal parts of chlorate potass. and sugar, to be dropped every hour or two on the posterior part of the tongue and throat. This was in the afternoon. During the night the alterative cathartic acted freely on the bowels; the sanguinari produced free secretion from the uncovered mucous passages; the nitre acted well on the kidneys, and the chlor. of potass. kept the fauces moist and aided in allaying the thirst and heat. The secretions being thus restored and vitiated accumulations removed, the fever declined by four o'clock A. M., to a fair remission, and two grains of sulphate of quinine was given every two hours, till eight grains were administered. The potass. and sanguinaria were continued internally, the powdered sugar and potass thrown often into the fauces, and the camphorated oil applied thrice daily to the throat externally. Nice sweet buttermilk, four ounces, was given every two hours as a nourishment. A teaspoonful of sulphur was given every other night to open the bowels. This course was persisted in for a week. At the end of which time all the false membranes disappeared from the mouth, throat and nares, and the little fellow was able to sit up. In another week he

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was well with the exception of some indistinctness in articulation.

There was no quinine given except to prevent a return of the fever, no iron or stimulants, and no food but buttermilk or boiled milk. And yet his recovery was rapid, and there were no evidences of ceptacemia. Sanguinaria, properly prepared from the recent root, in my experience, is worth all other remedies combined in diphtheria.

Hewletts, Va. A COUNTRY DOCTOR.

[For the Brief.]

Eczema.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—I would be pleased to hear from some of the many subscribers to your valuable journal on treatment of a case I regard as eczema. Mrs. H., aged thirty-eight, mother of five healthy children, family history unimportant; enjoyed excellent health until about seven years ago, when eruption appeared over almost entire body, in form of red vesicles, which discharged at the end of about three days a tenacious yellow fluid, bathing surrounding parts, and presenting a squamous appearance, accompanied with a burning, stinging sensation. First saw patient about one week ago, found trouble now mostly confined to face; health tolerably fair, with exception of slight dyspeptic ailments, brought on probably by incessant drugging, which she has been subjected to from time disease first made its appearance. Constitutional treatment she has had, I think consisted principally of iodide pot., stillingia, arsenic and iron. I suppose nearly every lotion and ointment that could be thought of have been tried, with but little benefit. Indeed she says local applications never fail to increase the trouble. Now, is my diagnosis correct; if so, how shall I treat it? I now have her on elix. iod., bromide calcium comp.

Q. N. B. SPENCE, M. D.

Social Circle, Ga.

[For the Brief.]

Cholera Infantum.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—In response to W. C. Frederick, M. D., Yellow Rabbit, Miss., I will give, as the very best treatment I have ever known for cholera infantum, the following: First, there is usually indicated a mild mercurial (I prefer hydrarg. cum cret.). Bathe the child freely, once per day, in warm water, freely impregnated with bicarb. soda. Give the following prescription, after the functions of the liver have been set aright, and the alimentary tract properly cleared of all undigested material:

R. Tinct. Opii. Deod.....	24	drops.
Lactopeptine	1	drachm.
Oxalate Cerium.....	10	grains.
Ingluvin	2	scruples.
Bismuth Sub. Nit.....	1½	drachms.
Ext. Malt fl.....	½	ounce.
Acaciæ, add q. s.....	2½	ounces.

M. In Mortar. Sig.: Shake well and give teaspoonful every two or three hours, to a child two years old.

The above should be kept in a cool place, as the mucilage has a tendency to sour. The above prescription is not entirely original with me, but I do not know that it has ever been published, and I have derived such material benefit from it I think it worthy of trial by all physicians whose misfortune it is to come in contact with this troublesome disease.

For remittent fever, when the fever continues after the patient has been thoroughly cinchonized, it usually yields in this climate to large doses of bromide potass. and tinct. gelsemium. I have nothing to offer as a specific for the troubles pertaining to the menopause. Fowler's solution of strychnia has never produced any disagreeable symptoms in pregnant women, under my observation, and I have prescribed it in an active practice in malarial troubles in the Tallahatchie River swamps in Mississippi for six years.

G. W. BASKETT, M. D.

Farmington, Tex.

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[For the Brief.]

"Specifics—Two-fold Action of Drugs."

BY I. J. M. GOSS, A. M., M. D.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—Dr. J. F. Goldman, of Huntsville, Ala., having struck a very important key-note in therapeutics—one upon which my new work upon "The Specific Application of Remedial Agents according to the Pathological Indications," is written, I will ventilate a little upon the doctor's graphic but very truthful theory. The doctor quotes from M. Trousseau, page 183, Vol. 2, of Therapeutics, where he says: "That the use of cathartics is itself a cause of constipation." That is true with most of our cathartics. Trousseau accounts for it upon the "law of reaction," but a better therapeutist than Trousseau upon another law. Doctor Goldman says: "I am not satisfied with the answer." The doctor says: "The primary and the secondary action is a fact." This fact is basis ample upon which to rest the rationale of the constipating power of purgatives." The doctor says: "The primary action is the first effect produced by the smallest dose capable of producing an effect. The secondary effect, that of its toxic effect, which is that which is produced by large doses of medicine." The doctor mentions the use of cathartics in diarrhœa. I have met diarrhœa and dysentery this season, and for several years, with the tinctures of euphorbia and podophyllin, in doses of one to two drops of the tinctures, alternated, every one or two hours. These remedies cure these affections in a few days. Then I have met a certain form of diarrhœa, or summer complaint, and a certain stage of dysentery, with corros. chlo. murc., one grain to eight ounces of water; dose, one teaspoonful. (Ringer's formula). The indications for the cors. sub. are, frequent discharges, slimy, with shreds of bloody mucus, with copious bloody stools occasionally, with colicy pains in the bowels. These are the symptoms of the disease that call for these remedies, and these symptoms are just like the pathogenitic, or toxical effects of these remedies. And they have an affinity for the mucus coat, and large quantities, like food, produce disease, instead of healthy action. Again, small doses of the sulphate of soda, or the sulphate of magnesia, cure dysentery upon the same law of affinity. The doctor says that a dose of castor oil, after its toxical effects are expended,

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enough of the drug remains to produce the primary or constipating effect. The doctor may cure thus, but I can not. I can cure with small doses, but if I give toxical doses, my cases get worse all the time, but when I commence with small doses (I mean doses short of the toxical doses), my patients get better at once. The doctor instances small doses of belladonna and nux vomica. Now, belladonna cures by its known power of producing contraction of the venous capillaries, thereby removing the hyperæmic state of the cord, upon which the constipation depended. And the nux vomica, in very small doses, has the same effect, but in large doses it stimulates the circulation in the cord and brain, and hence, in large, or toxical doses, constipates. Opium, in large doses, is well known to constipate, yet it is a remedy for constipation, but must be given in very minute doses. I agree with him, that "when we are not too proud to learn, whoever may be the teacher, then will there be an advance all along the line, and when we act more fully in view of the two-fold virtues of drugs, we will have doubled (I say quadrupled) the capacity of our materia medica, and brought a mild force into the field that will bless where heroic action might ban." This is a living truth, and should be treasured up in the mind of every lover of humanity. Now, to amplify the doctor's law a little more, we may mention the fact that we always note well the toxical effects of any remedy, for then we have a clue to the affinity of the remedy, and something of a clue to the remedial effects of a remedy by noticing its toxical effect. I cure a certain kind of piles with small doses of aloes (see my Practice), and that kind of piles is just such as aloes (in pills and vinegar bitters) has been producing all over the United States. I recently treated a lady for wild dementia, attended with hallucinations, just such as the history of the United States records of the poisoned soldiers (from eating salad of the stramonium) in the time of the revolutionary war. And I treated her first with various remedies, according to the old routine method, but without benefit, but as soon as I put her upon the tincture of Jamestown weed (stramonium), she began to improve in a few days, and finally recovered her mind. For several years I have used the saturated tincture of ipecac for the vomiting that attends cholera infantum and cholera morbus, and with uniform success. I have seldom had to use any other remedy besides a saturated tincture of colocynth, in small doses, say one to two drops, in colic, about the umbilicus. I cure nettle rash (urticaria) with the tincture of rhus toxicodendron, whose toxical effect is to produce a similar rash upon the skin, when taken in large doses, or when applied to the skin. I give it in one-half to one drop doses, three times a day. Now, these are but a few prominent remedies, whose medical effects I have mentioned. I could also add many cases of abortion (threatened) that I have arrested with small doses of ergot, and stranguary relieved with tincture of cantharides, but space forbids.

Marietta, Ga.

[For the Brief.]

Chloasma.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF: — Having accidentally picked up a copy of the MEDICAL BRIEF, March number, 1882, I see that Dr. W. W. Woodward wishes a remedy for chloasma. I would suggest to the doctor to try the solution of impure sulphuret calcium. For the preparation and manner of use I refer him to the Appendix of the U. S. Dispensatory—with Donovan's solution or equal parts of Fowler's and Lugol's solutions, internally.

Mesquite, Tex. R. H. JONES, M. D.

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[For the Brief.]

Gastric Remittent Fever.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—I was very glad to see in the July number of the BRIEF, the article of Dr. Wilkinson, of Thorn Hill, Tenn., under the above heading. I entirely agree with him that the disease referred to is as distinctly a specific in its character, as any other of the various and interchangeable forms of the class malaria. Practitioners do not generally distinguish it, either in diagnosis or treatment, from the ordinary bilious, or bilious remittent fevers, and yet its symptoms are peculiar, and the usual purgative and anti-periodic treatment of bilious fever must be somewhat modified, or the disease will be considerably lengthened in duration, and may degenerate into a typhoid condition. To strengthen Dr. Wilkinson's views, and to call the attention of the profession more fully to the subject, with your permission, I will as briefly as possible, relate a case of my own. When I read Dr. Wilkinson's article, I had been three or four days in attendance on a case which was perhaps more typical than his.

W. L. K., a boy of three and one-half years, had been complaining and drooping about a week before I was called to him. All that I could learn from his black nurse, hardly more than a child herself, was, that he had spent some hours in the hot sun of a harvest field, then had rested, played, and drank at a spring, and had eaten some blackberries, most likely, unripe. On his return his mother noticed a very unusual flush on his face, and a want of appetite, and the nurse said that one day he said he was cold and put his bare feet in the sun to warm them. They gave him some calomel two or three days before I saw him, which they said operated very well. I found him looking quite natural, no flush in the face, no redness nor suffusion of the eyes, but with the pulse at 120, and the temperature 101. There was no distension of the stomach or bowels, but some tympanitis, and though he complained of pain on pressure, when asked if it hurt him, yet I found that he never flinched when his attention was not drawn to it. He never complained of headache, nausea, or pain in the back and limbs, and his sleep was almost natural, except that he slept a good deal, and with quite frequent awakenings, which were generally accompanied with staring and wildness of appearance, but no actual delirium. The main distinctive symptons of his condition were (as they always are), a velvety whitish, or ashy tongue, with very red edges, very sharply pointed, and rather tremulous, and a total absence of appetite for food or drink, amounting as Dr. Wilkinson says to apparent loathing. All these symptoms continued several days after the fever had been broken. The bowels had been easily moved, and the dejections were grayish black, with a little mucus, and very offensive. The breath did not have the peculiar smell of bilious fever, but was more offensive, and had rather the odor of fæces. Not knowing how much calomel he had taken, I gave him during the first twenty-four hours, three or four half grain doses, with small quantities of ipecac and soda bicarb. They acted very freely but without changing the character of the operations. I put him also upon cinchonidia (about eight or ten grains a day), combined with soda. Having continued this two days, without any improvement in the symptoms, I concluded to try Warburg's tincture. I should here state that I had discovered that there were two distinct exacerbations and partial remissions during the twenty-four hours—a not unusual thing in this disease. Warburg's tincture at once broke the fever, but without affecting the tongue, restoring an appetite or improving the character of the operations. All the secretory functions seemed at a dead-lock, and after two

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days' freedom from fever, it returned again. I now determined to give enough calomel to stimulate the liver, and for two days kept him on half grain doses, with soda bicarb., every four hours. Disregarding the presence of aloes in Warburg's tincture, I gave him a teaspoonful night and morning, and though the cathartic was very free, it was not at all too much so, and after the second day the fever disappeared to return no more, the tongue began to clean, and the desire for food became a passion, which is not yet appeased.

In conclusion, I would call attention to the following considerations: In bilious fever, or bilious remittent, it would seem that the liver is too active, or that the duodenum, or the lower intentines fail to dispose of the bile as they ought, but in this disease, it is evident to a close observer, that all the digestive functions seem to be in a complete lethargy. There are no signs of inflammation or organic diseases, but just a complete absence of functional performance. I was glad to see that Dr. Wilkinson believes in soda in these cases, as it encourages me in my opinion of its value. I believe it stimulates the secretion of bile, and also acts as a diluent of it.

I must also confess to having made a mistake in the treatment of the above case. I ought to have used calomel more freely to commence with, till I found it was acting on the liver, but my excuse is that uncertainty as to the previous domestic treatment rather bothered me at first, and the fact that the use of Warburg's tincture was an untried experiment, made me rather cautious afterward. If I had used calomel enough at first, cinchonidia, soda, and bismuth would have broken the fever, but in these cases, cinchonidia and quinine don't act with their usual power by themselves. I must also bear my testimony to the value of Warburg's tincture. It stopped the fever although the secretions had not been aroused for two days, and afterwards also acted admirably. I have used it since in two cases of intermittent fever, and am highly impressed in its favor. Though its formula looks like a "shot-gun prescription," the other ingredients seem to develop fully all the desired and typical effects of the quinine.

J. Grammer, M. D.

Halifax C. H., Va.

[For the Brief.]

Blindness from Turpentine—Ulcer in the Ear.

Editor Medical Brief:—Dr. Conerly, in the July number of the Brief, reports a case of blindness caused by turpentine, and says the profession there calls it amaurosis, "but that is too indefinite." For variety sake it could be termed amblyopia, amaurosis is caused by some change in the retina, optic nerve, brain, fifth pair of nerves and other conditions which may be permanent and progressive or transient, and would come under the term amaurosis. Amaurosis is a condition in which it has been said "neither the physician nor patient sees anything." A condition of blindness which may be sudden or gradual with normal ophthalmoscopic appearances at the fundus oculi. In Bright's disease we have frequently uremic amaurosis associated with other uremic symptoms, headache, vomiting, and convulsions. Other typical cases depend upon lesions within the cranium, in atrophy of the disk, there will be a gradual loss of vision, hopeless and total blindness. Again, hemiopia is another form which generally affects the same side in both eyes; the field of vision is obliterated in the half of the organ opposite the affected side of the retina. The cause lies sometimes in the brain, again in the optic chasm; then again, fluid is effused from the choroid, and detachment of the retina ending in blindness. In some cases the fluid may be absorbed and

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vision restored. The pathology is plain, the turpentine produced congestion, a hyperæmia, an inter-ocular tension; after the general excitement has abated this condition is connected with paralysis of the third pair of nerves, twigs of which supplies the cilliary bodies; hence, mydriasis and complete suspension of the muscles of accommodation. Vision would have been restored in time without treatment. There may have been paralysis of the fifth pair of nerves. Irritation of the sympathetic will produce mydriasis.

The different forms of amaurosis are frequently caused by excesses in venery, intemperance, tobacco, turpentine, stramonia, paralysis, etc. Hysterical women, also children, are very liable to amblyopia. I have frequently treated blindness caused by turpentine and stramonia. Children playing in the jamison weed (stramonium) will sometimes produce this condition. The treatment is complete rest, bro. and iodide of potash, cathartics, electricity, eserine and pilocarpin applied locally to the eyes. I have used the jaborandi for several years in eye and ear troubles with advantage, both local and by the mouth, and do not know of its being used for that purpose before. Like eserine, jaborandi is antagonistic with atropia.

W. S. Randolff, M. D., wishes to know what will cure an ulcer in the ear. If he has formed a correct diagnosis as to the trouble by speculum examination, and I suppose he has. Syringe the ear once a day with warm water, using a pint, wipe out and dry thoroughly with detergent or carbolized cotton on a cotton holder, then touch up the ulcer twice a day with iodoform, one to two grains, cosmoline, one drachm, or yellow oxide mercury, two grains, cosmoline, one drachm, or alternate with them. If there is diffuse inflammation of the meatus externa touch up the entire surface of the membrane. If the ulcer does not heal in a week or two use nit. silver, eight to ten solutions, on the ulcer, and give alteratives, iodide potass., etc. To relieve pain, use a few drops, as indicated, of sulph. atropia one-half grain, oil sweet almond, one drachm. The nit. silver will not pain without it touches the sound tissue, or the parts are very sensitive; it can be relieved if it does by the atropia drops or by syringing with warm water.

E. Carmichael Rothrock, M. D.
Athens, Tex.

[For the Brief.]

Hemorrhoids.

Editor Medical Brief:—Would like to hear from some practitioner the treatment for the following symptoms: Patient, male, forty-five years of age; has had hemorrhoids for twelve years; had the tumors removed about eight years ago, but they soon returned. Is now troubled with tumors protruding, on having an action; after returning them, there is a burning and aching for several hours. Patient often troubled with diarrhœa and sometimes bowels constipated.

Can a man beget child with only one seed?

Rising Sun, Ind. Subscriber.

[For the Brief.]

Treatment of Gonorrhœa.

Editor Medical Brief:—Dr. C. E. Q. Warren asks for treatment for gonorrhœa in its first stage. The following is good:

R. Hydrarg. Bichloridi...1¼ grains.
Balsam Copaiba.....1½ drachms.
Ext. Juniperi fl.....1 ounce.
Comp. Tr. Gentian, add
q. s. to make.....4 ounces.
M. Sig.: Teaspoonful before meals.

R. Zinci Sulpho-Carbol...16 grains.
Tinct. Aconite Rad.....20 drops.
Aquæ..... 8 ounces.
Solve. Sig.: Inject four or five times daily.

Omaha, Neb. F. Scherer, M. D.

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[For the Brief.]

Ante-Natal Lingultus.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—There is a sob made by the fœtus during intra-uterine life, termed by the mother hiccough, and spoken of as being a sign of great strength of the child, or as a matter of no concern. For some time after my debut as a "professional experimenter," and in fact, while the bliss of my "single cussedness" lasted, I did not believe that the fœtus ever made other noises than the gentle (?) "rub-a-dubs" that are so pleasurable (?) to the mother and so inconsiderable to the father; but after I had become a happy "benedictine," and laid the foundation of a young doctor, about the seventh month of gestation, I put my ear on the female abdomen, and for the first time heard ante-natal lingultus. I paid no attention to it, not thinking it of any importance, but since then I am well satisfied that there is great danger theatened to the infant. Nature, good mother, ever ready to go wrong as well as right, is trying to establish respiration. This child is drowning—is smothering. There is obstruction of the placental or umbilical circulation, or the mother's blood is not sufficiently oxydized—contains too much carbon or other matter foreign to pure blood; this little system tries to act independently of its loving mother, and endeavors to breathe, then we hear that sobbing, jarring noise, that mothers smilingly call hiccough. It is no laughing matter I can assure you. The unborn is smothering. It is in a similar condition to that which the little thing will be in after it is born and takes "cold in the head." You, good mothers, who sensibly read the BRIEF, and other medical journals, know how the dear babe tried to breathe through its little nose and its head "stopped up with cold," and how you greased its nose and wrapped it up warm, and rocked it, and felt like you wanted to breathe for it, but it did breathe enough to keep it alive, though it suffered a great deal. You would rather have suffered so yourselves. Just so is your hiccoughing-unborn suffering. As soon as a mother hears this sobbing she should get down on her knees and elbows, not to pray of course, but to take off any pressure that may be on the cord; and I might say that this hiccough is caused most often by pressure on the cord. I know that the liquor amnii is of considerable specific gravity, and the fœtus floats above and away from the cord; but if the liquor becomes of lower specific gravity than normal, from illness, poor nourishment, retained excreta, or any other causes in the mother, the infant sinks down and rests upon the cord; of course a slight move or change of position of the mother will slip the cord away from the hard parts of the child. It is not well to wait to see if the child will hiccough every day or two. The mother should be placed under treatment. The bowels should be evacuated with seidlitz or salts, and repeated until the bowels are clear above the fœtus, by this you will draw off considerable fluids and raise the specific gravity of the liquor amnii; you can not raise it too high, nature will stop you; you can lower it after having cleaned the bowels, then give one of the small pellets as follows:

R. Podophyllin.....5 grains.
Ext. Hyoscyami, soft, q. s. to make pill mass.

Sig.: Divide into twenty-five pellets, repeat every three or four days, or a little blue mass will not be out of place here; also, give about ten drops tincture iron, three times daily.

It is best to do this, you keep the child from suffering, and if the mother's health, etc., is the cause, you right the wrong. I say "illness of the mother," well I know that the placenta acts as a filter to the blood, lungs, as it were, and impure blood can hardly pass to the infant. But babies inside will get rich as well as outside, and they must be looked after; and those babes that keep up an eternal

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"bim-bim," are sick. Somebody told me that they were girls; may be so, but they are sick all the same. You must purge those infants, "must purge those infants." (Now I know you want an extra strong straight-jacket put on me, but go ahead and see who will get there first.) When they are well they do not purge or urinate, but if you give the mother cathartics and diuretics, etc., they act on the unborn also; after you have acted on the child through the mother, give bromide potassium, bromidia, celerina, or may be an opiate to the mother. I assure you, careful fathers will call you good doctors, and mothers will call you blessed. D. F. CECIL, M. D.
Prairie Du Rocher, Ill.

[For the Brief.]

Cutaneous Disease.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—I desire information. I have studied all the authorities at command, Duhring being chief, but gain no assistance, therefore I appeal to my medical brethren through the BRIEF, which I have read for several years with both pleasure and profit. The information I desire is on the following cases:

No. 1. Mr. S., in 1867, while bathing in the Ohio River, discovered a raft in tow of a tow-boat coming down upon him and several companions, all of whom called out to the boat's occupants to warn them of their proximity, but failing to attract attention, he and his companions decided to swim for shore, the nearest landing place being about 400 yards distant. By a powerful effort he succeeded in effecting a landing, but in an exhausted condition, and for thirty hours was unable to do anything. He was, as he terms it, "overhit." His sensations at the time were as if his skin was being pricked all over with needles, in addition to a perfect prostration of the whole system. Since that time he has never been able to take a bath, either warm or cold, winter or summer, without experiencing the same prickling sensation. If he should, from any cause, get so warm as to perspire, the same sensation is experienced. His occupation is that of a potter, and after working his clay for several hours, when he washes his arms the prickling sensation is felt (nearly intolerable) as high on his arms as they have been immersed in the clay. One great peculiarity about this case (and No. 2) is, there is no perceptible evidence of disease of the skin, no tumefaction, no acne, no rash of any kind, but an intolerable itching. No remedy, up to the present, has been of avail.

Case No. 2 is similar, and yet dissimilar—similar in that there is the same itching, the same freedom from eruption. No constitutional symptoms in either case, save that in case No. 2 there are some few abraded spots produced by friction; but, strangest of all, while both cases appear alike, yet what relieves temporarily No. 2, that is, cold or warm water, only aggravates No. 1.

I have tried every remedy in common use, but have derived no decided benefit from any. I find that case No. 2 is seemingly self-limited, in that the attacks come on every spring, at least for three springs past. I have treated them for same trouble each year, with the same result, a failure to do any good, save temporarily, the case lasting from four to six weeks, in spite of all remedies. No. 1, I have never attempted, for he states he has tried many doctors, from Ohio to Texas, with no effect, so I appeal to my brethren on skin diseases for help. A. P. THORNTON, M. D.
Thornton, Tex.

[For the Brief.]

Felon.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—What is the best treatment for a felon? Will some one answer, and oblige,
Vandalia, Mich. DR. KILLINGER.

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[For the Brief.]

Cholera Infantum—Remittent and Intermittent Fevers — Erysipelas Alias Arthritis.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—In reply to Dr. W. C. Frederick, in July number of the BRIEF: Let the doctor try, for cholera infantum, three-fourths teaspoonful pulverized rhubarb, and one teaspoonful of magnesia; put into one-half pint of boiling water; when cool pour off, heat up, and add sugar q. s. to make a syrup, to which add one-half ounce of brandy, and to a child from one to three years old give a teaspoonful every four hours. For food, give thin cream after milk has stood three hours, and no milk. Give barley water in place of the milk.

For the fever case, let him give quinine, in six grain doses, and a pill of strychnia, 1-32 of a grain, three times a day. Surround the residence of the patient with willow and eucalyptus trees, and a dense growth of sunflowers. Treat the pregnant case in the same way. The French method of breaking a chill may be tried. Give five to ten grains quinine nine hours in advance of a chill, another dose five hours, and another one hour in advance, with one-half to one grain of opium in the last dose. This plan will scarcely fail to break an intermittent. About that menopause state, permit us to ask, is it the state after death, or what is it? Hoblin's medical and Webster and Worcester's unabridged dictionaries say nothing about the menopause state, and on looking over the United States map we find it is not one of the thirty-eight States of the Union, so what kind of a state is it? Is it the theological state called Hades, or what the devil is it?

We suggest to Dr. C. M. Stigleman that his case of erysipelas, July BRIEF, page 338, is arthritis, a hard thing to cure; pathology not well understood by physicians generally. I believe the doctor is right, and that arthritis is erysipelas, changed by metastasis to the cartilages of the foot, or wherever located. Iodine externally, and iodide of potassa internally, five to ten grains ter in die, is the treatment. There is no rheumatism in this or any other case of arthritis.

Odessa, N. Y. G. O. SMITH, M. D.

[For the Brief.]

Paralysis, Severe Urethritis and Albuminuria following Delivery.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—The following case has been very interesting to me, and a history of it may prove of interest to others:

Mrs. Martha R., aged thirty-five years, ceased to menstruate the last of July, 1881. It was her fifth pregnancy. The last one being five years ago. On the evening of May 10, 1882, the patient commenced having quite severe labor pains, and I was sent for and remained all night. Pains continued every five minutes; no descent. Pains every two minutes all the next forenoon and a greater part of the afternoon and night, and still there was no presenting part. The next day the pains gradually subsided. She remained very comfortable till June 3d, when she was taken sick in the morning and at midnight was delivered of a large male child. Labor normal in all respects.

June 2d she developed an acute bronchitis, which was aggravated during the labor and continued in full force for ten days, when it yielded to treatment. Patient then improved nicely for a week, when on June 20 she had a "shock," paralyzing the throat, tongue and speech, and sensation on right side, not motion. Patient went into a stupor and remained in that condition three days. During the next two days she rallied a little and was able to whisper or speak indistinctly. The morning of the 25th of June there was paralysis of motion on right side. Improvement commenced in twenty-

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four hours, and inside of a week the paralysis had all disappeared except possibly in the bowels and bladder. As soon as she could swallow and before the last paralysis, she had one thirty-second part of a grain of strychnia three times a day. Bowels moved by enema. The urethritis continued in nearly all of its severity, despite active treatment with nitrate of silver, hydrastis canadensis, eucalyptus globulus and nearly all the urino-genital remedies so-called until the end of the third week in July. Then there began to be suppression of urine, and for nearly a week she did not pass over one ounce of urine per day. It was five days after this state of things commenced before albumen was present in the urine, and then it was only in small quantities. The only uræmic symptoms present in the case were slight wanderings of the mind a little one day and two nights—it was very slight too. The stomach during the first five days was very irritable, throwing off every thing taken into it. That gradually subsided, and infusion of digitalis increased the water supply. There was a moist, obstinate constipation during that week. There was no puffiness under the eyes or œdema of the hands, feet or any part of the body, facts which, together with the constipation, I regard as a little peculiar. I should have said that she has been unable to pass her urine except a few drops at a time, since the first paralysis. With the suppression of urine there was a noticeable improvement in the urethritis.

At the present time, August 4, she passes her water of her own accord at least once a day, and has been able to sit up in a chair half an hour a day for a few days. Her bowels are regular, with a very little laxative each day. She is gaining in every particular. There is some irritation along the spine, but it is gradually subsiding. Present treatment is one-twentieth of a grain of strychnia with a little iron after meals.

F. W. PUTNAM, M. D.
Binghampton, N. Y.

[For the Brief.]

Snake-Bite—Answers to Requests.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—In the July number of the BRIEF G. H. Tichener, M. D., of Red River Landing, La., recommends permanganate potassa as a possible specific for the bite of venomous serpents. I have just had a case, bitten by a rattlesnake's pilot, a very poisonous snake. I added a "full drink" of whisky. The patient is doing well. I gave twenty drops with a hypodermic syringe and repeated with ten drops more in two hours.

In answer to W. C. Frederick, M. D.: Cholera infantum must be treated according to the pathological condition. The shape and color of the tongue and form, frequency and strength of pulse will determine the remedies in many cases. His next question is answered as the above. Know the cause if possible and the general indications. To arrest the flooding use:

R. Con. Tr. Gelsemium... 8 drops.
Elixir Vitriol.....15 drops.
M. Sig.: Given at a dose every two to three hours, is a good remedy.

I have given Fowler's solution and nux vomica often to women pregnant without any bad results. The indications are plain and should be present when the remedies are used.

C. E. Q. Warren, M. D., Mouth of Buffalo, N. C., try the following:

R. Spec. Tr. Rhus Arom.. ½ ounce.
Spec. Tr. Gelsemium..2 drachms.
Balsam Copaiba.....1 ounce.
Glycerine and Water,
add q. s. to make....6 ounces.
M. Sig.: A teaspoonful every four hours.

Give small doses of a powder of salts, soda and sulphur, equal parts, ground well together, a teaspoonful three times a day.

C. D. R. KIRK, M. D.
Fearn's Springs, Miss.

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[For the Brief.]

Sponge Grafting.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—I was called some time ago to see three men who had been badly burned by the explosion of powder, so much so, that in the case of two of them, I despaired of saving their lives, although all made excellent recovery, and I will some time give other interesting points in these cases. It happened while I was practicing in Colorado, and the powder which did the damage was the black blasting powder. Everything had healed except a very deep flesh wound in the calf of the left leg, which seemed to have been made, not from the burning on the rest of the body, but from some substance being blown against the leg and taking out a round piece about two and a half inches in diameter, and an inch deep in the centre. This seemed to refuse to heal. There was considerable sloughing, but no granulations. About three weeks after the accident I determined to try sponge grafting. I had read a short notice of this method of healing open wounds, but could not now find the article I had read nor anything on the subject. I had forgotten what method was used to prepare the sponge, and so did as follows: I made a weak solution of carbolic acid and thoroughly soaked and cleansed the sponge in it, and then dipped the sponge in some gr. calendula in which was a few drops of carbolic acid. After fitting the sponge in the wound I placed some oiled silk over it tightly. I thoroughly bathed the parts after this every day with carbolized water. The sponge was soon soaked with the pustular matter, and I was afraid my experiment was a failure. But in about ten days I saw granulations forming, and in six weeks the wound was completely healed, and the sponge a part of the substance. Let us hear from others who have tried sponge grafting.

Lincoln, Neb. G. H. SIMMONS, M. D.

Listerine.

BY A. J. HOWE, M D.

Professor of Surgery, Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O.

"I make quite extensive use of Listerine as a local antiseptic in general surgery. I regard the combination as clever for most uses where a cleansing agent is needed. I have employed the wash in dressing wounds of all kinds, in erysipelas, in chafings and abrasions, and small-pox eruptions, finding it highly satisfactory in all cases.

When prescribed for irritations following impure sexual intercourse, the results are markedly beneficial. Persons who take the risk of venereal contamination should have Listerine at hand as an antidote. Prostitutes who properly use Listerine impart no disease to their friends. These conclusions are based upon the evidence of both male and female. I gave Listerine to several men who had balanitis (from impure congress) and they reported cures in a few days. I prescribed it for a woman whose husband said she had vaginitis almost always, and consequently refused sexual intercourse. Under its use locally, she soon became entirely well.

Added to its many efficient properties, Listerine possesses an agreeable odor, and unlike carbolic acid or iodoform, its employment does not betray disease.

[For the Brief.]

Ulcer in Ear.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—Dr. W. S. Randolph, of Dodge, Texas, asks for treatment for ulcer in the ear of his son. I would suggest to the doctor to try:

R. Iodoform.....q. s.
Sub. Nit. Bismuth.....q. s.
M. Sig.: Apply locally—after cleansing the ear first with tepid water, and swabbing out with sponge, perfectly dry—as often as the case may demand.

I wish him to report through BRIEF—if successful. JOHN J. GAGE, M. D.

Grenada, Miss.

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[For the Brief.]

Neuralgia.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF: — Try the following recipe for this painful disease:

R. Carbon Bisulphide.....2 ounces.
Collodion (ethereal)...1 ounce.
Ol. Menth. Pip.....2 drachms.
Tr. Opii, q. s. to make..4 ounces.
M. Sig.: Make a ball of lint cotton, one inch in diameter, place it in a glass tumbler, and saturate the ball thoroughly with the above, and invert the glass and place its mouth over the seat of pain, holding it firmly down, so as to prevent leakage and evaporation.

My favorite order is for the attendant to hold the glass in place for thirty minutes. The patient will ask you in about three minutes if you are fool enough to think that any one could stand that glass thirty minutes, and will inform you that he feels no pain, and wants that infernal glass lifted. Patients will describe the sensation as a clawing heat, while it is in reality freezing. Add gutta percha solution to the above, and you have the famous Wolcott's pain paint.

R. H. MEAD, M. D.
Forrest City, Ark.

[For the Brief.]

Ravenden.

BY J. T. LAREW, M. D.,
Prof. of Minor Surgery and Demonstrator of Anatomy and Operative Surgery, St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—As you are aware, I left St. Louis on July 25th, to spend the remainder of the summer at Ravenden Springs, Arkansas, partly for my health, which had been somewhat impaired by malaria, and partly to witness the action of this water on disease. I had read of its manifold virtues, and the almost miraculous cures it had wrought, and I desired to investigate for myself, in order that I might, as a physician, intelligently and conscientiously advise my patrons concerning it. Believing that the result of my investigation thus far may be of interest to your readers, I give you in brief my impressions and conclusions. I will not consume your space by writing of the natural beauties of the village and its environments, the healthfulness of the atmosphere, nor the excellence of the food and accommodations obtainable; yet the enjoyment of these, coupled with the release from the cares and anxieties of home life, and the quickening influence of faith and hope, are indispensable auxiliaries to the water in producing beneficial results. The water is very clear and light, and when first drawn, bubbles of carbonic acid may be seen ascending from the bottom of the glass. It has a barely perceptible saline taste, which is very agreeable, and good quantities can be drank at once without effort or subsequent discomfort.

Its physiological effects, as I have observed them, are diuretic and laxative. I have known it to act as a purgative on some; with others it has shown no appreciable effect on the bowels, but with the majority it acts as a mild laxative. Its action on the kidneys is free, and follows close upon the introduction of the fluid. Thinking the volume of fluid might alone account for the diuresis, I tested it. In twenty-four hours I drank one gallon of the spring water, and measured the urine passed. In the same length of time I drank one gallon of cistern water and measured the urine passed. The quantity passed while drinking the cistern water, though far beyond normal, was only half the quantity passed while drinking the spring water, showing conclusively that the volume of water, aside from its mineral ingredients, can not account for the amount of diuresis produced.

The quantity taken daily varies from one-half gallon to one gallon and a half, one gallon being the maximum quantity for the majority of persons, on account of the action on the kidneys. In conjunction with the free potations of the

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water, warm, tepid, cold and shower baths are given, according as indicated by the different forms of disease, and are most salutary in their effect. I have seen a number of persons who claim to have been cured by this water, some of rheumatism, some of dyspepsia, and others of erysipelas and various other ailments. One, a lady about thirty-five years of age, claims to have been cured of erysipelas of the face, after suffering from frequent recurrent attacks of it for nine years or more. My own observation, however, has been confined, up to this time, to cases of debility from various causes, mild forms of indigestion, dyspepsia, and chronic granulation of the eyelids; and relief has attended every case. Under the free use of the water I have seen the symptoms of indigestion gradually disappear, and debility give place to health and strength. Two obstinate chronic cases I will give somewhat in detail:

Mr. D., from Clay County, Missouri, came here about three weeks ago, suffering from dyspepsia of nine years' standing. I saw him soon after his arrival, and there can be no doubt as to the nature of his trouble. For five years he had been vomiting his food almost daily, and during that time had been unable to eat fat meat, especially bacon. He commenced with the water, drinking about a gallon daily. At the end of the first week he began to improve; at the end of second week he had ceased to vomit his food, and during the third week he not only has not vomited his food, but can eat fat bacon with impunity, and has gained four pounds.

Mr. S., from Texas, came here about a month ago, suffering from granulated lids, of twenty-one years' standing. Being a man of means, he had received all the aid the science of medicine could offer, and to little avail. He used the water internally and externally, bathing his eyes several times daily by immersing his face in a bowl of the water and opening and shutting the lids. At the end of two weeks he had much improved, and stated that his eyes were better than they had been for twenty years. They have since continued to improve, and he confidently expects entire relief by the middle of September.

From what I have observed since my arrival here, I am fully convinced that this water is almost, if not, a specific for dyspepsia and the milder forms of indigestion; that in granulated lids it is beneficial and often curative. I believe, from the physiological effect of the water, that it is beneficial in chronic Bright's disease, chronic cystitis and other affections of the urinary tract; that, taken in connection with warm baths, properly administered, its effect on chronic rheumatism, chronic skin diseases, and even syphilis, will be found superior to that of the water at Hot Springs.

[For the Brief.]

Rose Cancer Cured by Cerat. Cantharid.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—Capt. J., came into my drug store one day in the summer of 1880 and remarked: "Doctor, do you remember having spread a plaster for me a short time ago?" I replied that I did. "Well," said he, "that very stuff cured my cancer," and off went boot and stocking and up rolled the pants, and before my gaze was a scar some six inches in length by an inch in width, zig-zag in shape, where a veritable cancer had been, but was now cured. I was put to thinking, and in reading up his family and his life in my mind, I soon saw the truth of all he had told me, for his grandfather was virtually eaten up by a cancer, and his mother's nose was eaten off by one, and old Prof. Nathan R. Smith, Maryland's greatest surgeon, had operated on this same Capt. J., for a cancer on the front

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of his ankle many years ago, which he pronounced a rose cancer.

After a failure to cure said cancer by some of our most skillful doctors, and while in company with some noisy young men, he was accidentally kicked on the spot, which gave him great pain and agony, and taking a seat near the window, the pain gradually left him and soon he fell into a slumber, and while thus slumbering, he had a dream that if he would get a blister of flies and put to the cancer it would remove it and he would recover. Accordingly he did so, and the result was, when the blister had thoroughly vesicated the parts, he removed it, and in doing so, the cancer and roots all came out together. It has been over a year and six months since the parts healed up, and there is not the least sign of eating, irritation or what not. It is perfectly done. After the cancer came out, I simply dressed the parts with cosmoline unguent and in a few days the place was well.

Is there anything in a dream? This man knew no more about medicine than a cow does of the moon, and how could we account for the treatment in any other light than as a dream? for I had never heard or read of such a thing in my whole professional life, where cerat. cantharid, was ever employed to remove cancers. It is an interesting case, and I hope others will try the "flies" and report through the BRIEF. Be sure and put tissue paper over the flies before applying over a diseased structure; and in fact, never apply a blister of flies unless the tissue paper is between the flesh and flies, as by this means strangury is prevented when applying a blister over the bladder.

Will some one of my good knowing brethren tell me, through the BRIEF, what to do for this same man, who is now suffering with a dry, parched tongue, mouth, and fauces—no moisture at all? I have tried various things, but to no avail. Last winter he had a severe attack of nephritic colic, and I thought that this dry, red tongue, etc., was due to that. I need more light. Who will give it me? Is a red tongue alway indicative of a superabundance of phosphates and soda?

J. ZACK TAYLOR, M. D.

Oxford, Md.

[For the Brief.]

Neutralization.

EDITOR MEDICAL BRIEF:—Superstitious prejudice, founded upon traditional usage, has held arbitrary sway from time immemorial; and from its blind opposition to realistic progress, we can justly attribute the frequent retrocessions of partial enlightenment into barbarism. Of all the active agencies which have caused these fatal and ever-recurring transitions, the religion of faith in transmitted ordinances devoid of reason—devised for the subjective control of the masses — which attribute to creative deity the disposition, with foreordination, to controvert his established laws of nature, has been foremost in its sway for deleterious retrogression. Instead of studying the works of creation as an index of supreme intelligence, which bestowed upon mankind the rational power of investigation for the more perfect realization and perfection, in extension, of his benefactions, they have opposed the natural indications designed for improvement, with frivolous rites and ceremonies, which have served to subvert the innate power of human invention, essential as the means of happy progression. This deadly infatuation has so nullified the legitimate powers of reason, that the probationary means offered for earthly happiness have been, and are, stolidly rejected for a faith reliance in a future recompense for present stupidity by a post mortem act of

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regeneration. Under this rule of infatuation, naturalistic ability has been content with the record of distinctions, without utilizing the natural deductions designed as indications for improvement.

Despite the power conferred upon mankind for the judicious control of subjective animal life, within the limits of a useful existence, they have hitherto totally neglected the reasonable application of this normal indication, for the equalization of cause and effect for healthy propagation and improvement of their own caste. The tendency of animal and vegetable life, uncontroled, is to anarchy and self-destruction from encroachment; but incipient experience discovered that cultivation, by destroying excessive growths and multiplication, proved conducive to productiveness in every respect.

We have only to consult the mild and tractable dispositions of the ox and horse, in contradistinction to the vicious and restless passions displayed by the bull and stallion, to show the effect of emasculation in reducing animality to the habits required for peaceful association. With this unused power—in its application to humanity—what a miracle could be wrought in the subjugation of hereditary disease, and as the stay of deteriorated multiplication of the races. If the Jews had adopted castration as a cut-off to Davidian and Solomonic lechery, inherent with their race, instead of the subterfuge of circumcision, their people would have undoubtedly held ruling sway as the giants of the present day. For the arrest of degeneration in its present approach to the last stage, it might require as an initial step the emasculation of seven-tenths of the children born. But even with this apparently large proportion of neutrals to the propagating remainder, a long stride would be taken toward a healthy Elysium and an affectionate era, if judicious discretion was used in the selection of subjects for translation. Although there might be an occasional sacrifice of comparatively healthy powers of propagation, the persons and world at large would be espeeially benefited. Aside from the prophylactic certainty of the remedy for staminal race recuperation, there would be an increasing series of beneficial results. These could be foreshadowed with a near approach to congenital precision, as the prolonged passage of generations would give a proportionate accession of protective discernment to the mental faculties for physical direction. With the introduction of neutralization, the chimerical theory founded upon legendary lore, transmitted from a barbarous age, would of necessity give place to the practical demonstrations of experience, so that in time wise precautionary measures would become intuitive and exact in application. Pari passu with physical regeneration, mental enlightenment would raise the standard of truth as a protective ægis and sex equalizer, in freedom from the vague distinctions of fashionable vanity, the curse that now reigns supreme. As a tangible happy possession to the translated neutrals, of either sex, they would obtain the true touchstone of affection, in marital relation, unadulterated, and free from the passion of selfishness.

When the first difficulty of introduction will have been overcome, and the rite of translation established as fashionable, it will, without doubt, have a tendency to modify the worship of the god of Mammon, which now holds ruling sway under sectarian guise. In sooth, eunichism, under its self-begetting sway of wise discretion, offers to the unprejudiced the only sure premonitory viaticum for the physical and mental restoration of our race to the initial status ordained for healthy progression.

N. O. Eilms, M. D.

San Francisco, Cal.

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Listerine in Dyspepsia.

I have used Listerine constantly ever since it was first announced to the profession. In my practice it has met every requirement as an antiseptic. As a surgical dressing it is excellent; as a disinfectant in the sick room, where unpleasant odors are prone to appear, it is charmingly successful. I prescribe it internally in my typhoid fever cases, and the summer complaints of children, invariably with good effect. A victim of dyspepsia should not be without it for a day. My personal experience with Listerine in dyspepsia has been most agreeable. During the past three months my stomach has been a constant "thorn in the flesh," and I have been much helped and comforted by Listerine. As a dentifrice and mouth-wash too much can not be said in its praise. All in all, Listerine is a complete success.

St. Louis. I. N. Love, M. D.

[For the Brief.]

A Remarkable Maternal Mis-Impression.

Editor Medical Brief:—Seeing Dr. J. G. Williams' case of "C. O. D," reported in May number of the Brief, page 251, calls to memory a case I attended during the ku-klux-klans' midnight invasions of certain prominent members of Adam's "blessed" family, A negro woman becoming enceinte during those ever-to-be-remembered times, saw her husband taken out by a body of K. K. K.'s and mutilated as was their custom. She immediately informed her colored friends that her child would be marked on its body in the same places that her husband had been stabbed and shot. This created considerable fear on her part, as well as those of her colored friends. I was informed of her fears about the child and was requested to attend during her confinement. In due course of time a messenger came hurriedly, June 18. On my arrival I found a number of colored females ("learned midwives") sitting around with clay pipes in their mouths discussing this would-be celebrated and wonderfully-marked child. Not being much impressed about the consequences, I at once proceeded with my work, and in a short time delivered unto one of those "learned midwives" a well-formed female child. After attending to all necessary wants of its mother, I then requested to examine its body to satisfy myself that no marks were on it. To my utter surprise K was found over the symphysis pubis and K in the palm of its right hand and also K in the left hand, thus making K. K. K. This created more sensation than if the child had been marked where its mother anticipated. Meeting a brother M. D. shortly afterwards, I informed him of this strange phenomena, when he suggested—— but I desist for fear of corrupting "Blonde's'" untainted morals.

A Mississippi M. D.

Moore's Mills, Miss.

Special Notes.

The *bound* volume Medical Brief, 1881, will be mailed, postage paid, for $1.50.

Send to Thos. F. Goode, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va., for pamphlet, and mention Medical Brief.

Send to Reed & Carnrick, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y., for sample of Maltine, and mention Medical Brief.

Send to Kidder & Laird, 83 John Street, for sample of their Saccharated Pepsine, and mention Medical Brief.

Write to Scott & Bowne, 108 Wooster St., N. Y., for sample of "Soluble Beef," and mention Medical Brief.

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Send your address by postal to Dr. W. R. Hayden, Bedford, Mass., for Hand-Book, and mention MEDICAL BRIEF.

Send to Dr. J. S. B. Alleyne, 3132 Washington Ave., for catalogue of St. Louis Med. College, and mention MEDICAL BRIEF.

☞Send to "Mallinckrodt Chem. Co.," St. Louis, for their catalogue of fine medical chemicals, and mention MEDICAL BRIEF.

Dr. J. B. Mattison, 185 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., makes a specialty of treating opium habitues. (See ad. page 18.)

SADDLE BAGS.—A. A. Mellier, 709 Washington Ave., St. Louis, supplies *the best* Saddle Bag in the market. See ad., page 2.

Send to C. B. Kinnan, 6th and Locust Streets, St. Louis, Mo., for pamphlet of Ravenden Springs, and mention MEDICAL BRIEF.

Send to Fairchild Bros. & FOSTER, 60 Fulton Street, New York, for samples of their medical specialties, and mention MEDICAL BRIEF.

☞Send to Dr. C. L. Mitchell, 9th and Race Streets, Philadelphia, for full descriptive pamphlet of his urethral bougies, and mention MEDICAL BRIEF.

We would call special attention to the advertisement of "Laxative Fruit Lozenges," on page 21. Send for trial sample and mention MEDICAL BRIEF.

We ask the special attention of our readers to the advertisement of the New York Pharmaceutical Co. in this and following number of the BRIEF. Advertisement p. 9.

FOR SALE.—Physician's property (Illinois). Location guaranteed first-class—$2.500. Address, B. F. TAYLOR, M. D.
210 Brady St., Davenport, Ia.

A twenty-four-years practice and drug store for sale *at a bargain*. Address,
DR. J. W. WARNER,
Chebanse, Ill.

Dr. S. S. Staufer, 624 Franklin Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will send his catalogue of Gynæcological Instruments to all who mention the MEDICAL BRIEF.

FOR SALE.—Physician's property, with good practice, or trade; correspondence solicited. W. J. HARRIS, M. D.
Piasa, Ills.

ST. MATTHEW'S P. O., KY.

I take pleasure in saying a few words of praise in behalf of CELERINA. I have used CELERINA in three cases of *nervous debility in females* with the most satisfactory results.
H. N. LEWIS, M. D.

We have tried the IODIA prepared by Battle & Co. *It is a useful preparation, and fulfills our expectations.*
W. H. BYFORD, A. M., M. D.
Prof. Gynæcology, Rush Medical College, President and Prof. Obstetrics, Woman's Hospital Medical College, Chicago, Ill.

I am free to state that IODIA *is all that is claimed for it.* I have found it to be *reliable* and *efficient*, and am prescribing it as occasion requires.
JOHN A. MCCORKLE, M. D.
Prof. Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

I have used BROMIDIA as prepared by Battle & Co., St. Louis, and regard it a reliable and satisfactory preparation.
F. H. DAVENPORT, M. D.
Asst. Prof. Gynæcology, Harvard University, Boston, Mass.

A. M. Leslie & Co., 204 N. Fifth Street, will send a *beautifully illustrated* catalogue of the *newest* surgical instruments and apparatus for deformities, if you mention MED. BRIEF. See advertisement on page 15, advertising department.

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I have used the preparation known as IODIA, prepared by Messrs. Battle & Co. of St. Louis, in my practice, and have found it a very satisfactory agent in cases for which it is deemed most appropriate.

RICHARD MCSHERRY, M. D.

Prof. of Principles and Practice of Medicine, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.

NORTH CAROLINA INSANE ASYLUM,
EUGENE GRISSOM, M. D., Supt.
RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 2, 1881.

We have used the BROMIDIA, prepared by Messrs. Battle & Co., St. Louis, in this institution, with much satisfaction. It is an excellent and reliable hypnotic.

EUGENE GRISSOM, A. M., M. D., LL. D.
Superintendent.

CHICAGO, ILL.

I have used CELERINA in several cases of nervous exhaustion with good results. It contains celery, coca and virburnum, excellent drugs that are often indicated in such cases. D. R. BROWER, M. D.

Editor Chicago *Medical Examiner*, and Professor Nervous and Mental Diseases, etc., Woman's Medical College.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

I frequently prescribe CELERINA when I want to use a reliable compound of celery and coca, and the prescription has given me satisfaction in its results as a nerve tonic in many cases. Yours very truly,

C. H. HUGHES, M. D.

Lecturer of Psychiatry and Neurology, Post-Graduate Faculty, St. Louis Medical College, Editor *Alienist and Neurologist*, etc.

PEPTONIZED GRUEL.—Make a good thick gruel, *well boiled*, of flour, oatmeal or arrow root; when it has cooled to a temperature which will not destroy the pancreatic extract—to nearly lukewarm—add 5 *grains* of FAIRCHILD BROS. & FOSTER'S *Extractum Pancreatis;* the gruel immediately begins to become fluid—the effect of the conversion of the starch into sugar and of the albuminoids into peptones; after keeping it warm two or three hours, it should be boiled and strained, and is ready for use.

In previous numbers of the BRIEF we have called attention to the growing confidence of the profession in "Dr. McArthur's Chemically Pure Syrup of the Hypophosphites," in the treatment of Consumption and Tubercular Diseases; we desire to add that we have found it also especially adapted to the treatment of Debility and Nervous affections; inasmuch as the Pure Hypophosphites are more readily absorbed by the system than all other preparations of Phosphorus, our sentiments are decidedly in its favor, and we do not hesitate to recommend Dr. McArthur's Syrup as an excellent and pure preparation.

We are pleased to see by an article in the *Medical Gazette* of New York, of August 5, that Dr. Carl Seiler, the eminent microscopist of Philadelphia, having made an examination of several of the leading Infants' Foods, places Horlick's Food at the head of the list. He considers it the best infants' food manufactured, and recommends physicians who have not tried it, to send at once to J. & W. Horlick & Co., Racine, Wis., for a sample, which will be furnished free, if MEDICAL BRIEF is mentioned.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Alexander Heburn, St. Louis. Mr. H. has had some twelve years practical experience in manufacturing and adapting surgical appliances; and by making good use of his native ingenuity, has become very skillful in his vocation, giving satisfaction to physicians and patients. He not only makes and fits all manner of surgical appliances, but has been the originator and designer of a number of surgical instruments and appliances now in general use. He is skillful in the adaptation of splints, dressing, bandages, etc.—and, in short, thoroughly conversant with surgical mechanism, that surgeons and physicians can avail themselves of his services to advantage in the treatment of any deformities, etc.

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LISTERINE.—Messrs. Lambert & Co., of St. Louis, the manufacturers of Listerine, have compiled, into pamphlet form, very many of the statements of clinical results attained with this antiseptic, together with the laboratory study of its action under the microscope, showing in tabular form its influence upon bacteria of urine, organic solutions, and the prevention of lactic fermentation. It is sent *without cost* upon application to Messrs. Lambert & Co., 307 Locust Street. ☞See Listerine advertisement in next issue.

I have used Battle's preparation, BROMIDIA, a good deal with patients under my care in the Georgia Lunatic Asylum, and have found it to be an excellent hypnotic—efficacious and safe. I have obtained the best results in cases of insomnia where other remedies have failed entirely.

I. H. HALL, M. D.

Asst. Physician State Asylum, Milledgeville, Ga.

Book Notices.

"MULTUM IN PARVO." The best Pocket Anatomist (founded upon Gray). By C. Henry Leonard, A.M. M.D., Professor of the Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women and Clinical Gynæcology, Michigan College of Medicine; Gynæcological Surgeon to the Michigan College Hospital; Member of the American Medical Association; of the Michigan State Medical Society; Wayne County Medical Society, etc. Eleventh Revised Edition. Price, 75 cts. Detroit: The Illustrated Medical Journal Co., 1882.

The fact that this little volume has passed through its Eleventh Edition speaks for itself. The author claims that the larger portion of the work is simply "Gray," "condensed and transposed," and that in the preparation of the new section on "Triangles and Spaces" he has copied "quite liberally" from "Brown's Aid to Anatomy" and "Bryant's System of Surgery." We can cheerfully commend the book as a "dissecting-room" companion to the busy student of medicine.

PRACTICAL MEDICAL ANATOMY. A Guide to the Physician in the Study of the Relations of the Viscera to Each Other in Health and Disease, and in the Diagnosis of the Medical and Surgical Conditions of the Anatomical Structures of the Head and Trunk. By Ambrose L. Ranney, A. M., M. D., Adjunct Professor of Anatomy and late Lecturer on Genito-Urinary and Minor Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York; late Surgeon to the Northern and Northwestern Dispensaries; Resident Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; Member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; Author of the "Applied Anatomy of the Nervous System," "A Practical Treatise on Surgical Diagnosis," "The Essentials of Anatomy," etc. New York: William Wood & Co., 1882.

The above volume is one of a series of Wood's Library of Standard Medical Authors. The anatomy of man is the very basis upon which the superstructure of all medical knowledge must rest, and any "Guide" that will enable the physician to study the relations of the viscera to each other in health and disease, will be of great value and practical importance in the diagnosis and treatment of medical and surgical conditions. The author has, with commendable zeal, industry, wisdom, and knowledge, placed before the medical profession a work of incomparable merit in this direction. It makes no difference if the author has compiled largely, the compilation will inure to the professional man's benefit, and reflects credit upon him also. We cordially and willingly commend the work.

THE ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY. Edited by George Henry Fox, Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Skin, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York; and Frederic R. Sturgis, Professor of Venereal Diseases, Medical Department, University of the City of New York. With the co-operation of Professors William Parker, A. C. Post, W. H. Van Buren, Jas. R. Wood, I. L. Little, T. G. Thomas, A. L. Loomis, F. Delafield, D. B. St. J. Roosa, C. R. Agnew and Austin Flint.

The January and April numbers of the "Illustrated Quarterly" have been received by us, and it is needless to say

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that they are well filled with interesting and valuable matter from the pens of some of the ablest medical writers of this country. The January number contains articles on the "Restoration of Upper Lip," by Alfred C. Post, M. D., LL. D.; "Fibrous Tumor of the Face," by Willard Parker, M. D.; "Laparotomy For Removal of Menstrual Blood," etc., by T. G. Thomas, M. D.; "Separation of the Lower Epiphysis of the Femur," by James L. Little, M. D.; "Dislocation of the Columnar Cartilage of the Nose," by F. H. Bosworth, M. D.; "Facial Paralysis, In Connection with Aural Disease," by Samuel Sexton, M. D., and a Rare Form of Corneal Opacity," by T. R. Pooley, M. D. While the April number contains articles on "Ovarian Pregnancy," by Isaac E. Taylor, M. D.; "Facial Atrophy," by E. C. Seguin, M. D.; "Plastic Operation for Loss of Nose, Lower Eyelids, etc.," by Thomas T. Sabine, M. D.; "Dupaytren's Contraction of the Fingers," by Robert Abbe, M. D.; "The Pathological Anatomy of a Case of Spinal Caries With Paraplegia," by V. P. Gibney, M. D.; "The History of Three Cases of Hip Disease in the Third Stage," by A. P. Judson, M. D.; and "Skin Grafting" (with report of case), by G. A. Van Wagenen, M. D. The form of the Quarterly is handsome, the type large and easily read, and every article beautifully illustrated.

The editor proposes to pay for every accepted article, and that the "water colors, (6 x 9 inches), photographs and drawings will be reproduced without expense to contributors." The price will be $8, and payable if desired in quarterly payments of $2. The names of the editors, as well as the eminent medical men, whose co-operation has been secured, will ensure a publication worthy the age and the profession they represent, and should be gladly welcomed and vigorously sustained by every medical man in the land.

RAVENDEN SPRINGS, ARK.,

The Future Great Health Resort of the world.

The Waters are exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and have a delightful exhilarating effect, making one feel lively and hungry. Clinically, they have proven of extraordinary value in Diseases of the Liver and Diseases of the Nervous System and Genito-Urinary Organs. In Impotency and Sexual Debility their effects are almost marvelous—old men become young again. These waters are also believed by physicians, who have tested them, to be the best yet discovered for diseases of Women, Diabetes, Gravel, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Paralysis, and Skin Diseases.

☞ The Waters and Climate of Ravenden are PECULIARLY BENEFICIAL to Persons suffering from Phthisis.

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COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

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The First Regular Session of this Institution will commence September 26th, 1882, and continue twenty-four weeks. There will also be a *Practitioners'* and *Spring Course.* A Graded Course of Instruction covering two or more winter sessions.

The College Building (directly opposite the Cook County Hospital) is one of the most complete and elaborate edifices devoted to Medical Teaching in this country.

FEES.—Matriculation.....$ 5 00.
General Ticket..... 40 00.
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For Further Information or Announcements Address

DR. D. H. K. STEELE, Secretary,
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FROM THE GIZZARD OF THE DOMESTIC FOWL, PULLUS GALLINACEUS.

A Specific for Vomiting in Pregnancy,

AND A

Potent and reliable remedy for the cure of INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, and SICK STOMACH, caused from debility of that organ. It is superior to the Pepsin Preparations, since it acts with more certainty, and effects cures where they fail.

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Physicians will please see that no other article is substituted.

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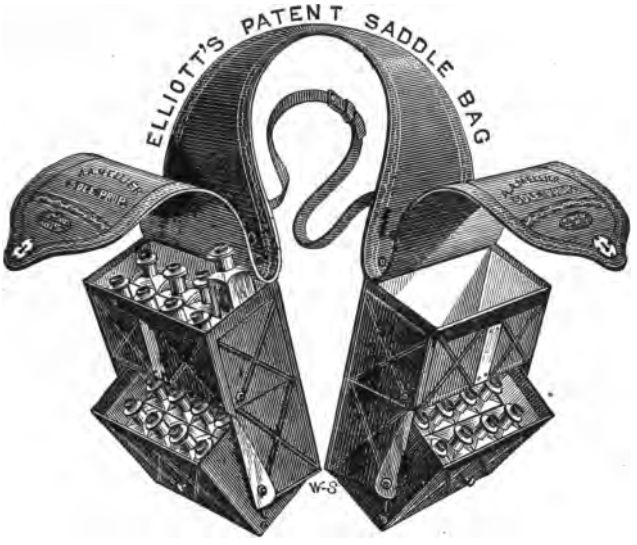

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Ex-President Medical Society of Va.

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Large Size, 30 Vials, Black or Light Leather, - - - - - - - - $12.00
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LOWER PRICES THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE WEST.

☞ASK FOR QUOTATIONS.☜

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Importer and Wholesale Druggist,

709 and 711 Washington Ave., ST. LOUIS.

When you write, please state if you are a subscriber of the Medical Brief.

CAUTION.—Injunction proceedings have recently been instituted against other manufacturers, nearly all of whom infringe our patent, and an injunction has already been obtained against what is known as the Hoff Bros.' Bag of New York City.

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Fluid Hydrastis is not *identical* with any other preparation in the market. As a *perfected form* for the use of the drug it was introduced and is alone prepared by its originators, the WM. S. MERRELL CHEMICAL CO.
[late Wm. S. Merrell & Co.]

Physicians are again cautioned against the substitution of *Watery Solutions* of Golden Seal, claiming to be "the same as"—or "as good as" Fluid Hydrastis. Under various names, as nearly approaching the one adopted by us as the craft or ingenuity of the makers can devise, a continued effort is being made to force these compounds upon them, in total disregard of their expressed preference and frequent rejection of the claims for recognition made by these imitators. They should, therefore, be careful to specify "*Fluid Hydrastis*" when ordering or prescribing, and see that other preparations are not substituted.

THE WM. S. MERRELL CHEMICAL CO.

Green Tincture Gelsemium prominently represents the value of our preparations from the *Green Drug*.

Introduced by us in 1852, in competition with the commercial tinctures from the dried root, it has won its way to the approval and confidence of Physicians of all schools, until at this time it is the *Standard form* for the administration of this remedy. Uniform excellence and reliability are its chief characteristics; a result attained through careful collection and preservation of the green drug, and the use of pure spirit of highest strength in its manipulation.

PROPERTIES.

In *Intermittent and Bilious Remittent Fevers*, whether they arise from atmospheric changes in the spring, or miasmatic influences in the fall, it is a most valuable remedy, used alone, or as an adjunct to Quinine. In *Catarrhal* fevers; in *Infantile Remittents*, due to irritation in teething, intestinal troubles or malarial influences; in *Irritative* fevers, or those caused by local irritation, it is especially useful; and is highly recommended in *Cerebro-spinal Fevers*.

It has proved a remedy of great value in the following diseases; and in many diseases of the brain it is almost indispensable.

In *Spasmodic Stricture* of the Urethra; in Nervous and Bilious Headaches, especially when they are remittent, or intermittent; in Congestion of the Brain during fevers from over-exertion or from exposure to the sun; in Paralysis; Convulsions; Hysterics; Cholera; Tetanus; Puerperal Spasms and other spasmodic affections; and those attended with irritability and nervous excitement.

Contra-indicated when the circulation is feeble, with a tendency to congestion.

The dose is 10 to 30 drops; repeated and increased with caution. See label "*Special Therapeutics*" on back of bottle.

The latest issue of our Pamphlet Prices Current, containing full lists of all our Pills, Fluid Extracts, Resinoids, and all other of our various preparations; also the Circular giving "*Indications for use of Fluid Hydratis*," will be sent by mail free to any Physician or Druggist who requests it.

Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co.
[LATE WM. S. MERRELL & CO.]
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Standard pharmaceutical preparations of the United States and foreign Pharmacopœias, and non-officinal preparations of large variety. Of the latter class we make a specialty of Fluid Extracts prepared from new and rare drugs from various parts of the world.

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Caroba Leaves.
Cascara Amarga.
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Kamala.
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Tonga.
Urechites Suberecta.
Ustilago Maidis.
Vaccinum Crassifolium.
Vervian, White.
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Yerba Buena.
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SUGAR COATED PILLS.

Our list of Sugar Coated Pills of the United States and British Pharmacopœias, comprises most of the officinal and popular formulæ known to the profession, to which we have added several new and valuable combinations. Our pills are made entirely by hand, from the purest materials, and are sugar and gelatine coated by the latest and most approved processes. For solubility, regularity of shape, and beauty of finish, they are excelled by none.

IMPORTANT.—Our pills being coated while the mass is yet soft, will remain so for years. To be convinced of their extraordinary solubility, it is only necessary to open a few of them—for instance, quinine, chinchonidia, or blue pills, all of which are usually found in the marked hard and insoluble. Note also the rapidity with which the coating is dissolved in the saliva.

GELATINE PHARMACEUTICALS.

One of the greatest improvements of modern pharmacy is the use of Gelatine in various forms to render medicines more sightly, and to disguise their nauseous taste. This has given origin to the Gelatine Coated Pill—a full line of which, of similar formulæ to our sugar coated pills, will be found on our list—and also to the Hard, and the Soft Gelatine Capsules. We are dispensing Hard Capsules, empty and filled. The Soft Elastic Capsules, however, are from the nature of their formation, always filled before leaving our laboratory. These Capsules are so soft and elastic that their walls may be brought into juxtaposition, and yet they will regain their original shape and size when the pressure is removed. This property renders them very easy of deglutition, and they will slip down like an oyster or the yoke of an egg, though the largest of them have a capacity of half a fluidounce.

SPECIALTIES.

Warburg's Tincture.
Solution of Sclerotic Acid.
Nitrite of Amyl Pearls.
Sanguis Bovinus Exsiccatus.
Liquor Acidi Phosphorici.
Liq. Acidi Phosphorici Comp.
Soluble Elastic Capsules.
Liquor Ergotæ Purificatus.
Chlor-Anodyne.
Tonga.
Hoang-Nan.
Menthol.
Chaulmoogra Oil.
Gurjun Balsam,
Goa Powder.
Crude Petroleum Mass.
Chian Turpentine.
Concentrated Ext. Witch Hazel.
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MALTINE.

MALTINE is a concentrated extract of malted Barley, Wheat and Oats. In its preparation the temperature does not exceed 150 deg. Fahr., thereby retaining all the nutritive and digestive agents unimpaired. Extracts of Malt are made from Barley alone, by the German process, which directs that the mash be heated to 212 deg. Fahr., thereby coagulating the Albuminoids and almost wholly destroying the starch digestive principle, Diastase.

LIST OF MALTINE PREPARATIONS.

MALTINE (Plain).
MALTINE with Hops.
MALTINE with Alteratives.
MALTINE with Beef and Iron.
MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil.
MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil and Pancreatine.
MALTINE with Hypophosphites.
MALTINE with Phosphorus Comp.
MALTINE with Peptones.
MALTINE with Pepsin and Pancreatine.
MALTINE with Phosphates.
MALTINE with Phosphates Iron and Quinia.
MALTINE with Phosphates Iron, Quinia & Strych.
MALTINE Ferrated.
MALTINE WINE.
MALTINE WINE with Pepsin and Pancreatine.
MALTO-YERBINE.
MALTO-VIBURNIN.

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We append, *by permission*, a few names of the many prominent Members of the Medical Profession who are prescribing our Maltine Preparations:

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MALTINE is prescribed by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession in the United States, Great Britain, India, China and the English Colonies, and is largely used at the principal Hospitals in preference to any of the Extracts of Malt.

☞ We will forward gratuitously a 1-lb. bottle of any of the above preparations to Physicians, who will pay the express charges. Send for our 28 page Pamphlet on Maltine for further particulars.

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CONCENTRATED AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF

PINUS CANADENSIS

MEDICAL PROPERTIES,

MUCOUS ASTRINGENT.

A Most Valuable Remedy in all Diseases of the Mucous Surfaces Requiring an Astringent.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

N. B.—The doses prescribed are for adults; for children the dose must be diminished according to their age.

As an Internal Remedy in Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Night-sweats, Hemorrhage, or Profuse Expectoration, mix one part of the extract with five of warm water; let it cool and take a teaspoonful of the solution ever three hours or oftener, as the case may require.

For Leucorrhea and other Vaginal Diseases, dissolve a tablespoonful or two in a pint of warm water and inject twice a day. In obstinate cases a stronger solution should be used.

For Protruding or Itching Piles, mix one-fourth of glycerine and apply often as convenient. Fissures of the Anus, Sores, Ulcers, Burns, or Scalds, the extract should be applied in its full strength.

For Catarrh, dissolve a teaspoonful of the extract and a teaspoonful of salt in a pint of warm water and inject into the nostrils with a nasal douche twice a day.

For Sore Throat, dissolve a tablespoonful of the extract in half pint warm water, let it cool, and apply as a gargle repeatedly during the day.

For Gonorrhœa or Gleet, mix one part of extract in with three of water; inject two or three times a day.

For Skin Diseases the extract should be used in its full strength, locally, and in obstinate cases a warm bath, in which a pint of the extract has been dissolved, should be taken several times a week.

USED AND RECOMMENDED BY

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710 N. Main Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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SCOTT & BOWNE'S
SOLUBLE BEEF.
PEPTONIZED & GRANULATED.

We have now perfected this preparation, and offer it to the Profession as one on which they may place the most implicit reliance as affording tissue nutriment to the sick, convalescent, and invalid. Our Soluble Beef has been subjected to an exhaustive chemical analysis, by Professor Adolph Tsheppe, of New York, who has given a great deal of attention to the subject of Albuminous foods, and also has investigated very thoroughly the various Meat Extracts and Essences in the market showing their almost entire absence of the albuminoids, and hence their comparatively small value as food for invalids.

ANALYSIS OF
SCOTT & BOWNE'S SOLUBLE BEEF
"GRANULATED."

Water	*11.82*
Ash or Mineral Substance	*14.66*
Peptones Total	*38.65*
Soluble Extractive Matter	*34.87*
	100.

Messrs. SCOTT & BOWNE: 1030 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, December 4, 1891.

Gentlemen: Conforming with your request to examine your preparation "Soluble Beef," I have done so, and give you Chemical Analysis as above. While your preparation embodies all the constituents of the ordinary Beef Extracts, there is a net gain of nearly fifty per cent of the nutritious protein substances in the SOLUBLE state; twenty-two per cent Peptonized and available for immediate assimilation; while the accustomed Beef Extracts are either devoid of them, or do not contain them in the dissolved state. Your choice of the granulated condition is commendable for its insured keeping qualities, as well as from the economical stand-point of the buyer.

ADOLPH TSHEPPE, P. D.

In the preparation of SCOTT & BOWNE'S SOLUBLE BEEF, we claim to have accomplished very fully what the demands of the Profession have been, viz.: To furnish to their patients a liquid food possessing the actual elements of the meat, in as nearly as practicable a digested form, ready for being easily admitted into the system. It is well known by a majority of the medical profession that beef tea made by the house wife, by boiling the meat, or beef tea made from Beef Extracts of the Liebig process, contain none of the protein substance of the meat. That patients fed on it slowly starve, which facts are conclusively proven by analysis, and which are also sustained by accurate clinical observation. It is absolutely essential that the patient should have the Proteids of the meat in the most digestible form possible, and this has been very fully accomplished by our process, in our Soluble Beef. The meat is selected from fine healthy bullocks, about four years old, and by a process that we worked out after more than a year of continued experiments, the soluble substances constituting the accustomed Beef Extracts, as well as a large portion of the otherwise insoluble meat fibre containing the nutritive constituents, is dissolved and peptonized ready for absorption, with but very little aid from the digestive organs. While the yield in the ordinary method of extraction is about 3 per cent, by our method it is 12 to 15 per cent. In other words, for every three parts of the ordinary Beef Extract having only stimulating properties, there are 9 to 12 parts of dissolved nutritious matter present in our preparation in addition to the stimulating properties common to other Extracts. We beg leave to call your special attention to this fact, *as in this our preparation differs* materially from all other Beef Extracts now in the market. The process could be carried farther, but as there is only from 12 to 15 per cent of residuum left devoid of taste or smell, we believe we have exhausted about all that is useful as food, and we can assure the Profession that a trial of this preparation, noting carefully its effects, will prove its wonderfully nutritious properties. As an enema, its highly nourishing properties are exhibited. Samples sent free upon application.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
PURE COD LIVER OIL, WITH
HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.
PERFECT, PERMANENT, PALATABLE.

The well known virtues of this preparation that has now been before the profession for a number of years, hardly requires comment from us. But we desire for the information of those whose attention may not have been directed to it, to present the following facts:

FIRST—We use in the manufacture of our Emulsion, Cod Liver Oil that is prepared expressly for us, and is strictly pure, which is the most important consideration to the Physician.

SECOND—By our process of Emulsifying, we so thoroughly incorporate the Oil with the Hypophosphite Salts, that the mixture is perfectly homogeneous and remains in that condition without the slightest separation or change for years, unless exposed to the air or intense heat.

THIRD—It is so palatable and easy of digestion, that it can be administered to children and persons with most sensitive stomachs without the slightest repugnance, and we are confident, from the results that have been obtained in the use of this preparation, and the flattering testimonials we have received from prominent physicians, that the proper manner of administering Cod Liver Oil, even to patients that can tolerate the crude oil, is in the form of a palatable and easily digested Emulsion. There are some in the profession that adhere to the use of the plain oil, but with all due deference, if they will make a trial of our Emulsion, we believe their prejudices will be removed, and they will find it much more beneficial to their patients.

With all the numerous Foods, Cereals and so-called Constructive Agents of uncertain value that are being introduced, the physician must sometimes be at a loss to know what to prescribe. But we are assured that the profession will bear us out in the statement that in all Pulmonary troubles, especially where the lung tissue is involved, in Scrofulous children and in Anæmic women of consumptive tendencies, as well as in general nervous debility, our combination will produce results, if properly administered, unequaled by any other preparation, and most satisfactory to the physician and patient. We most respectfully ask those who have never prescribed or seen its results, to give it a trial, and if you desire to make a personal inspection of it, we will be pleased to send a sample by express, prepaid.

FORMULA—50 per cent of pure Cod Liver Oil, 6 grs. of the Hypophosphite of Lime, and 3 grs. of the Hypophosphite of Soda to a fluid ounce. Emulsified with mucilage and glycerine.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

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ELIXIR OF WAHOO.

In 1879 we issued circulars asking the consideration and trial by physicians, of the Elixir and Fluid Extract of Wahoo. As stated in these circulars, we were influenced by the favorable therapeutic results reported by a number of leading medical men, who tested it in their practice at the suggestion of Dr. J. R. Black, in a paper published in the Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter. Since that time it has been very largely used.

Its value as a remedy in Hepatic-Dyspepsia, or Biliousness, and in all cases in which a gastric tonic-cholagogue is indicated, has been established beyond question.

The demand created exceeded our ability to supply. For months we were unable to fill our orders, as it was impossible to secure the drug, of satisfactory quality, at any price.

We were forced to decline orders, or send but a small percentage of the quantity directed. It has only been within the last few months that we have had sufficient stock of the *bark of the root* (which is the *only* part of the shrub of any medicinal value) gathered at the right season.

The high price of the bark of the root, and the difficulty of procuring it, induced some houses, who claimed their preparations were equal to the same articles made by us, to manufacture the Elixir and Fluid Extract of Wahoo, from the twigs, small roots and bark of the tree, the use of these products resulting in disappointment in the effect desired, and prejudicing physicians against this really valuable medicine.

We will be glad to send a sample of the Elixir, sufficient to test fully its merits, to any reputable medical man, who will pay express charges (as we are unable to send by mail), confident a trial will confirm all we claim as to its value, and our belief in its superiority in every respect to Podophyllin, Leptandrin, Iridin, and in fact any of the indigenous cholagogues and tonics, some of which are largely used, and deservedly held in high esteem.

We can not too strongly recommend it for patients suffering from torpid liver and deranged stomach, resulting from too free use of wine and spirits. It will be found to give speedy relief. A tablespoonful of the Elixir should be administered every other night for a week. It should then be given as often in one to two teaspoonful doses until relieved.

The value of Wahoo is so readily determined from absolute therapeutic results by physicians testing it for a few days, that we again urge them to use in any case in which a cathartic effect is desired, with conjoint action upon the liver.

JUNE, 1882.

JOHN WYETH & BRO.,

PHILADELPHIA.

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Continued From the July Number of the "MEDICAL BRIEF."

—THE—

GREAT STANDARD REMEDY

OF THE DAY,

THE VIBURNUM COMPOUND

OF DR. HAYDEN.

In the July Number of the "MEDICAL BRIEF" we called Special Attention to the above Remarkable Preparation, and made some very strong assertions in regard to its peculiar virtues and powers in the cases for which it is recommended, and promised to furnish the evidence and endorsements for the same in this and the following numbers of the "MEDICAL BRIEF," and herewith present you with the first installment of the same, which we confidently believe will more than bear out our sentiments.

PROFESSIONAL INDORSEMENTS OF THE "VIBURNUM COMPOUND:"

"In my experience the 'VIBURNUM COMPOUND' has never been known to fail."
Boston, Mass. DR. H. B. STORER.

"As to your 'VIBURNUM COMPOUND' I think it deserves all the credit claimed for it, and in addition is valuable as a spinal embrocation in many cases." JAMES RODES BUCHANAN, M. D.

Professor Buchanan, of Cincinnati, O., is widely known as one of the ablest scientists of the age, and to those who know him personally the above unsolicited testimonial will have great weight.

"The 'VIBURNUM COMPOUND' is not only good for all you say it is, but is the best soothing medicine for children I have ever used."
Newburgh, N. Y. WM. JONES, M. D.

Dr. Jones is one of the oldest and best-known physicians in Newburgh.

W. R. HAYDEN, M. D.—Dear Sir: "I find your 'VIBURNUM COMPOUND' has no equal in menorrhagia, etc." Yours,
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N. Y. PHARMACEUTICAL CO.—Gentlemen: "I have used your 'VIBURNUM COMPOUND.' It is the best uterine tonic and antispasmodic I know of."
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N. Y. PHARMACEUTICAL CO.—Dear Sirs: "The 'VIBURNUM COMPOUND' is producing the desired results in a case of menorrhagia. It has produced better results, so far, than any other remedy that has been tried. I will report the case to our Faculty after she has fully recovered."
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☞Additional endorsements in next issue.

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FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

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GENTLEMEN—Before leaving Texas, and while on the way here, we were feeding our child—an infant two months old—on a foreign preparation containing condensed milk with flour and sugar. On this our child lived, but did not thrive; and while it was not sick, yet it lacked that plumpness of form invariably seen with a healthy infant, giving it a pinched, shrunken, half-starved look, indicating insufficient nutrition. Two weeks ago we commenced using YOUR FOOD with cows' milk, as directed, and what with PLUMP LIMBS and CHEEKS, HEALTHY-LOOKING SKIN AND CLEAR SPARKLING EYES, and every other symptom of VIGOROUS HEALTH, our child would scarcely be recognized as the same, and to the FOOD properly prepared I give ALL THE CREDIT. I regard it as a BOON to those who are compelled to feed their babies, as well as to the babies themselves. So well is our child doing in every respect with the food that I should be loath to discontinue its use for the best of wet nurses, much less any other preparation.

I remain, gentlemen, very truly yours,

I. R. NANKEVELL, M. D.

Price: 8 oz., 40 cts.; 18 oz., 75 cts.

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Fluid Cosmoline [*Petroleol*] is a fixed oil of Petroleum, a pure hydrocarbon prepared expressly for medical use. From it all the volatile and otherwise offensive properties of the crude Petroleum have been separated, without the aid of chemicals. Perfectly indifferent to atmospheric action, it remains inalterable in any climate. It is neutral in reaction, bland, soothing, cooling, and may therefore be applied to the most sensitive conditions without irritation. Flowing at 32° Fahr., it may be used either alone or as a menstruum for injections. Not evaporating below 325° Fahr., it may be warmed to any temperature the body can endure. It will be found excellent to relax the skin, to protect irritated surfaces from the air, and to use as a constituent in liniments, ointments and plasters, where an emollient is needed. For these, and many other purposes, obvious to the medical profession, it will be found superior to olive oil, or to any vegetable or animal oils, which undergo decomposition, and turn rancid. It contains no foreign ingredient.

SAMPLES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

[*Petroleol*]

Is put up in 1-lb., 5-lb., 10-lb., 25-lb., 50-lb. and 100-lb. Cans.

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SEVENTY-SIXTH SESSION, 1882-83.

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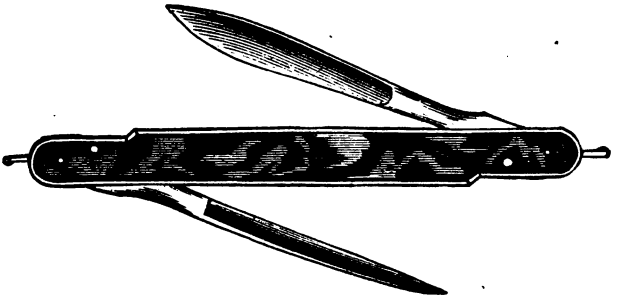

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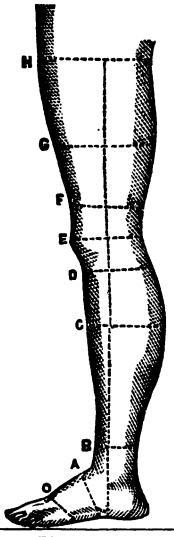

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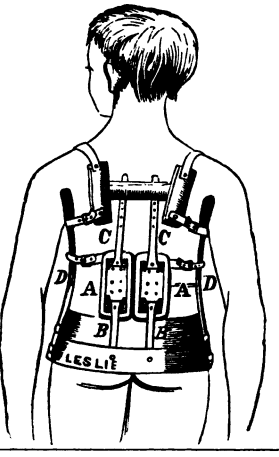

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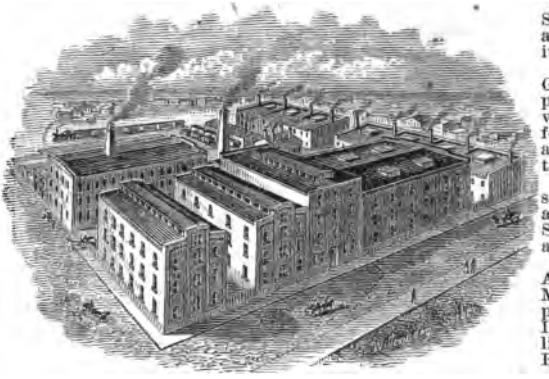

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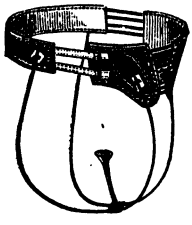

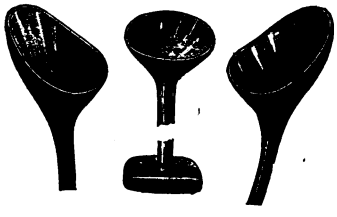

No instrument has ever been placed before the medical profession which has given such universal satisfaction. The combination is such that the Physician is able to meet every indication of Uterine Displacements, Falling Womb, Anteversion, Retroversion and Flexions are overcome by this instrument, where others fail; this is proven by the fact that since its introduction to the Profession it has come into more general use than all other instruments combined.

The Abdominal Supporter is a broad morocco leather belt with elastric straps to buckle around the hips, with concave front, so shaped as to hold up the abdomen. The Uterine Support is a cup and stem made of highly-polished hard rubber very light and durable, shaped to fit the neck of the womb, with openings for the secretions to pass out; as shown by the cuts. Cups are made with extended lips to correct flexions and versions of the womb.

The instrument is very comfortable to the patient, can be removed or replaced by her at will, can be worn by her at all times, will not interfere with nature's necessities, will not corrode, and is lighter than metal. It will answer for all cases of Anteversion, Retroversions, or any Flexions of the Womb and is used by the leading Physicians with never-failing success even in the most difficult cases.

☞Our Reduced Prices are to Physicians, $6.00; to Patients, $10.☜

Instruments sent by mail, at our risk, on receipt of price, or by Express, C. O. D., with the Express charges for returning the money added.

☞CAUTION.—Owing to the great sale and popularity of our instrument, various and base imitations are sold by unscrupulous parties. In order to get the genuine, it is best to order direct from us.

DR. McINTOSH'S NATURAL UTERINE SUPPORTER CO.,

192 JACKSON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Our valuable pamphlet "Some Practical Facts about Displacements of the Womb," will be sent you free on application.

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PALATABLE—WHOLESOME—EFFICIENT,

Laxativus Fructus Pastillus

(Laxative Fruit Lozenge)

Serves as a Cooling and Refreshing Corrective for Constipation, Biliousness, Cerebral Congestion, Indisposition, Feverishness, Dizziness, Hemorrhoids, Etc.

Its action being mild (and prompt), and its taste akin to a choice bit of fruit or dessert, it is especially appreciated by ladies and children, and those who dislike pills and the usual purgative medicines.

☞*A trial will bear out all claims advanced for the preparation, and at once establish its medicinal value.*

Trial Samples Mailed Gratis.

If MEDICAL BRIEF is mentioned.

NOTE. — The scarcity of the active ingredient of formula, CATHARTINIC ACIDUM, occasioned by the difficulties and high cost attending its manufacture, has prevented this agent becoming generally known; but now that its active production and presentation in "Laxative Fruit Lozenge" form has been undertaken on a large scale, with improved facilities that will insure moderate prices, and as the product is distinguished by the name of Professor Dragendorff, the well-known German Chemist, as its discoverer, it promises to become popular among physicians and druggists, and through them the public at large.

Laxativus Fructus Pastillus
(LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE.)
Properties: LAXATIVE AND CATHARTIC.
FORMULA:
CATHARTINIC ACIDUM (Pura Cassia Acutifolia)
TAMARINDUS INDICA (Tamarind) Pulp
PYRUS CYDONIA (Quince) Pulp
PRUNUS DOMESTICA (Prune) Pulp
GLYCERINE, C. P.
Prepared in 22-grain Lozenges and covered with chocolate and sugar crystal.
Dose for Adults, one to two Lozenges.
Dose for Children, one fourth to one Lozenge.
PREPARED BY
HETHERINGTON & CO.
CHEMISTS. 1164 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Put up for Dispensing in Bottles, each containing 100 Lozenges.

SOLD BY THE WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE.

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HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

—FORMULA.—

Each dram of this Preparation contains 1 gr. of Iron, 2 grs. Calasaya Bark, 1-200 gr. Phosphorus, 1 gr. Coca, 1 gr. Viburnum, with a sufficient quantity of vegetable aromatics, Cologne Spirits, Sugar and Distilled Water.

HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a combination of Phosphorus, Calasaya Bark, Protoxide of Iron, Erythroxylon, Coca and Viburnum, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics in a pleasant and agreeable form, which has been so long a desideratum with the Medical profession. It is pleasant and agreeable to the taste, having none of the inky flavors so peculiar to other preparations of Iron. In a low state of the system it will be found particularly efficacious. Iron restores color to the blood, and the Calasaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs. Phosphorus is a mild stimulant to the brain and nervous system, with especial action on the kidneys, bladder, and organs of generation, both in the male and female. The Erythroxylon Coca is a powerful nervous stimulant, through which property it retards waste of tissue, increases muscular strength and endurance, and removes fatigue and languor, due to prolonged physical or mental effort.

The Iron Tonic acts on the stomach and liver, increasing the appetite, assisting digestion, building up the weak, frail and broken down system, thereby making it applicable for Dyspepsia in its various forms; Loss of Appetite, Head Ache, Insomnia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration or Exhaustion, Convalescence from Fevers. It prevents impoverishment of the blood; is valuable in anæmia, chlorosis, etc.

The curative properties of Iron Tonic is largely attributed to its stimulant tonic and nutritive qualities whereby the various organic functions are recruited. Its action is immediate, produces at once a feeling of buoyancy to the intellect, removing depression or melancholy, and hence, it is of great value in the treatment of mental and nervous affections. From its admirable composition, its use is indicated in a wide range of diseases.

The Iron Tonic contains blood-making, force generating and life-sustaining properties, pre-eminently calculated to support the system under the exhausting and wasting process of disease, fevers and other acute diseases, and to rebuild and recruit the tissues and forces, whether lost in the destructive march of such affections or induced by over-work, general debility in the most tedious forms of chronic diseases. It is friendly and helpful to the most delicate stomach. Does not cause nausea, constipation, or disarrange the digestive organs. Can be taken with impunity by the most delicate lady, infant, the aged or infirm, as by the sedentary student, whose system has suffered from over-taxation of the brain; and where there is a fair remnant to build on, will reconstruct the most shattered and enfeebled constitution.

It vitalizes the whole system; imparts tone, brain power, and nerve force. As a nerve power it is par excellence, a valuable ferruginous preparation, which, in all respects, merits the preference of the Medical Profession. Is valuable in all maladies caused by the impoverishment or deterioration of the blood. The blood of chlorotic women contains less of the globules than is the case in well women. Under the use of chalybeates the blood usually recovers quickly to the curor and globules which it had lost. The Iron Tonic given to chlorotic patients seems to have two methods of action, distinct, but equally necessary. First—It acts as a tonic and direct excitant of the stomach, as a special modifier of the peptic sense. Second—A part of the iron is dissolved in the gastric juice and absorbed, coming directly in contact with the inner coats of the vessels; while, by virtue of an action, which is dynamic or vital, the Iron Tonic by slow degrees places the impaired functions upon a normal footing. It is the combination of these two actions that reconstructs the blood globules, and finally cures chlorosis.

In the multitudinous nervous affections, complete loss of appetite and constipation, particularly in cases of delicate females, when the stomach is irritated, and the food inadequate to nourish and invigorate the drooping strength, and suffering from the great nervous depression, it is a reliable preparation, and supplies a want as an invigorator and nutritive food tonic much desired by the profession.

Manufactured by

HARTER & CO.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

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BUFFALO LITHIA WATER,

FOR

DISEASES of URIC ACID DIATHESIS.

Dr. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, of New York, Surgeon General U. S. Army (retired), Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the University of New York, etc.

"I have for some time made use of the Buffalo Lithia Water in cases of affections of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, complicated with BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, or with a GOUTY DIATHESIS. THE RESULTS HAVE BEEN EMINENTLY SATISFACTORY. Lithia has for many years been a favorite remedy with me in like cases, but the BUFFALO WATER CERTAINLY ACTS BETTER THAN ANY EXTEMPORANEOUS SOLUTION OF THE LITHIA SALTS, AND IS, MOREOVER, BETTER BORNE BY THE STOMACH. I also often prescribe it in those cases of CEREBRAL HYPERÆMIA, *resulting from over-mental work*—in which the condition called NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA exists—AND GENERALLY WITH MARKED SUCCESS."

Dr. HUNTER McGUIRE, Richmond, Virginia, late Professor Surgery Medical College of Virginia; President of the International Medical Congress; Vice-President American Medical Association.

"Buffalo Lithia Water, Spring No. 2, as an ALKALINE DIURETIC, is invaluable. In GRAVEL dependent upon the URIC ACID DIATHESIS, and indeed, *in Diseases generally of that Diathesis*, it is a remedy of *extraordinary potency*. I have prescribed it in cases of Rheumatic Gout, which had resisted the ordinary remedies, with wonderfully good results. I have also used it in my own case, being a great sufferer from this malady, *and have derived more benefit from it than from any other remedy*."

Dr. HARVEY L. BYRD, of Baltimore, President and Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, in the Baltimore Medical College.

"I have witnessed the best results from the action of the Buffalo Lithia Water, Spring No. 2, in CHRONIC GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL and STONE in the BLADDER, and I do not hesitate to express the opinion, that in *all* diseases depending upon or having their origin in the URIC ACID DIATHESIS, it is UNSURPASSED, IF, INDEED, IT IS EQUALED BY ANY WATER THUS FAR KNOWN TO THE PROFESSION."

SPRINGS OPEN JUNE 1st.

Water, in Cases of Six Gallons, at the Springs, Five dollars per case.
Springs Pamphlet sent to any address.

THOS. F. GOODE,
Proprietor Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

CELERINA

THE NERVE TONIC.

FORMULA: CELERINA is the *isolated*, active, *nerve-toning* principle of Celery, Coca, and Viburnum, *combined* in a pleasant *fluid* form.

DOSE: One or two teaspoonfuls *three* or *more* times a day, as indicated.

Each fluid drachm represents three and one-half grains each—Celery, Coca and Viburnum, combined with Aromatics.

CELERINA is *the* Nerve Tonic *sans pareil*. It *refreshes the tired brain*, and imparts tone and vigor to the entire nervous system; therefore, it is of the *utmost value* in Nervous Exhaustion, Sexual Debility, Paralysis, Dysmenorrhea, Spermatorrhea, Hysteria, Chorea, Weakness of Old Age, and *all* LANGUID conditions of the system.

PREPARED ONLY BY

J. C. RICHARDSON, Chemist,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Celerina is prepared for the use of Physicians only, and can be had from all reputable Druggists, wholesale and retail, in the United States, or from

RICHARDSON & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Send Address for Pamphlet. **710 North Main Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.**

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To the Medical Profession.

LACTOPEPTINE

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the Profession to LACTOPEPTINE. After a long series of careful experiments, we are able to produce its various components in an absolutely pure state, thus removing all unpleasant odor and taste, (also slightly changing the color). We can confidently claim, that its digestive properties are largely increased thereby, and can assert without hesitation that it is as perfect a digestive as can be produced.

LACTOPEPTINE is the most important remedial agent ever presented to the Profession for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Vomiting in Pregnancy, Cholera Infantum, Constipation, and all diseases arising from imperfect nutrition. It contains the five active agents of digestion, viz: Pepsin, Pancreatine, Diastase, or Veg. Ptyalin, Lactic and Hydrochloric Acids, in combination with Sugar of Milk.

FORMULA OF LACTOPEPTINE.

Sugar of Milk,	40 ounces.	Veg. Ptyalin or Diastase,	4 drachms.
Pepsin,	8 "	Lactic Acid,	5 fl. "
Pancreatine,	6 "	Hydrochloric Acid,	5 fl. "

LACTOPEPTINE is sold entirely by Physicians' Prescriptions, and its almost universal adoption by physicians is the strongest guarantee we can give that the therapeutic value has been most thoroughly established.

The undersigned having tested LACTOPEPTINE, recommend it to the profession:

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Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine, University of the City of N. Y.

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Professor of the Science and Art of Surg. and Clinical Surg., University of Louisville, Ky.

L. P. YANDELL, M. D.,
Professor of Clin. Med., Diseases of Children, and Dermatology, University of Louisville, Ky.

ROBT. BATTEY, M. D., Rome, Ga.
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THE NEW YORK PHARMACAL ASSOCIATION,

P. O. Box 1574. **Nos. 10 & 12 College Place, New York.**

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FELLOWS'

HYPO-PHOS-PHITES

(SYR: HYPOPHOS: COMP: FELLOWS)

Contains **The Essential Elements** to the Animal Organization—Potash and Lime;

The **Oxydizing Agents**—Iron and Manganese;

The **Tonics**—Quinine and Strychnine;

And the **Vitalizing Constituent**—Phosphorus,

Combined in the form of a Syrup, with *slight alkaline reaction.*

It Differs in Effect from all Others, being pleasant to taste, acceptable to the stomach, and harmless under prolonged use.

It has Sustained a High Reputation in America and England for efficiency in the treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the respiratory organs, and is employed also in various nervous and debilitating diseases with success.

Its Curative Properties are largely attributable to Stimulant, Tonic, and Nutritive qualities, whereby the various organic functions are recruited.

In Cases where innervating constitutional treatment is applied, and tonic treatment is desirable, this preparation will be found to act with safety and satisfaction.

Its Action is Prompt; stimulating the appetite, and the digestion, it promotes assimilation, and enters directly into the circulation with the food products.

The Prescribed Dose produces a feeling of buoyancy, removing depression or melancholy, and hence is of great value in the treatment of MENTAL AND NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

From its exerting and double tonic effect and influencing a healthy flow of the secretions, its use is indicated in a wide range of diseases.

Each Bottle of Fellows' Hypophosphites contains 128 Doses.

Prepared by JAMES I. FELLOWS, Chemist,

48 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK.

Circulars and Samples Sent to Physicians on Application if MEDICAL BRIEF is Mentioned.

☞**SPECIAL TO PHYSICIANS.**—**ONE** large bottle containing 15 oz. (which usually sells for $1.50) will be sent upon receipt of **Fifty Cents** with the application—if MEDICAL BRIEF is mentioned. This will be applied to the prepayment of Expressage, and will afford an opportunity for a thorough test in Chronic cases of Debility and Nervousness. Express charges prepaid upon all samples.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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THE MANUFACTURING OF BRACES FOR ALL KINDS OF DEFORMITIES

A SPECIALTY!

APPARATUS FOR DEFORMITIES.

Anchylosis of Knee.
Antero-Posterior Curvature of Spine.
Bow Legs.
Club Foot.
Dislocation of Shoulder.
Hip Joint Disease.
Knock Knee.
Lateral Curvature of Spine.
Paralysis of Legs.
Short Leg.
Ununited Fracture.
Weak Ankle.
Jury Masts for Plaster Jackets.
Etc., Etc., Etc.

TRUSSES

Abdominal Belts.
Abdominal Supporters of all Kinds.
A full Stock of Steel Lithers.
Covered Trusses.
Hard Rubber Trusses.
Celluloid Trusses.
Elastic Band Trusses.
Jones' Ventilated Trusses.
Pile Trusses.
Umbilical Trusses.
Etc., Etc., Etc.,

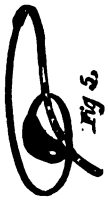
Fig 5.

Fig. 1.

ALEX. HEBURN,

919 OLIVE STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.,

SURGEONS' MECHANICIAN.

INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES

—) MADE FOR ALL KINDS OF (—

DEFORMITIES AND DEFICIENCIES.

Special Attention to Adjusting Trusses, Braces, Plaster Jackets and Bandages. Splints and Dressings of all Kinds.

—o—

With years of experience, and a thorough knowledge of the business, I feel confident of giving the physicians and their patients satisfaction.

—o—

For References, I would refer to the Professional men of St. Louis, Mo.

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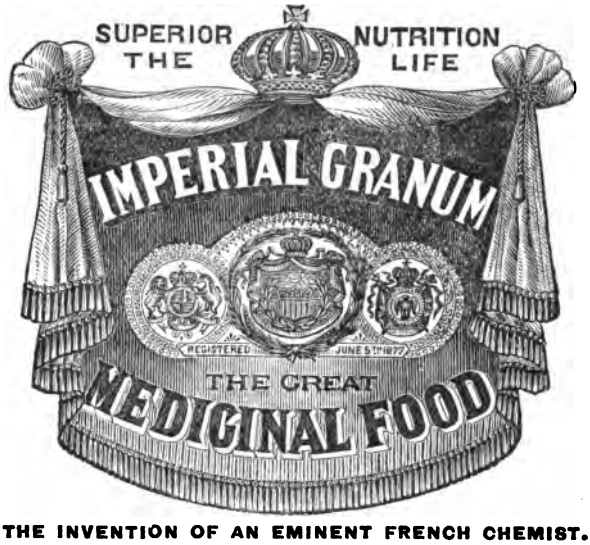

THE INVENTION OF AN EMINENT FRENCH CHEMIST.

The Salvator for Invalids and the Aged. An Incomparable Ailment for the Growth and Protection of Infants and Children. A Superior Nutritive in Continued Fevers, and a Reliable Remedial Agent in all Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines.

TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PUBLIC.

THIS preparation is, as advertised, principally the GLUTEN derived, by chemical process, from VERY SUPERIOR GROWTHS OF WHEAT, and should not be confounded with burnt or boiled Flour, in which the GLUTEN or sanative qualities are destroyed or made medicinally inert, nor with Crushed Wheat, or finely ground Wheaten Grits, styled "Medicinal Food," and sold under various names, in which the starch and impurities contained in wheat are retained in larger quantity.

By Dubisson's formula, the starch, impurities and soluble matter found in the Wheat Cereal are effectually excluded, the GLUTEN only retained, which is condensed, granulated and prepared to keep in all climates, and justly entitled

IMPERIAL GRANUM.

It is well known, and should be fairly considered, that nothing of merit can be favorably received and commended by the public without being followed by imitations of a questionable character. IMPERIAL GRANUM is not the exception, for no preparation has attracted more attention, nor been more fiercely imitated by competition, even to wording and shipping order.

Whilst again it can be truly said that no preparation ever offered for sale has been more carefully prepared and thoroughly tested, nor has met with a more welcome reception and universal approval, or afforded more relief to invalids or to young and suffering children and aged persons. This has been confirmed by thousands of testimonials from Chemists, Physicians, Heads of Families and the press.

Respectfully,

E. HEATON.

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GELATUM VASELINE PETROLEI

Silver Medal at the Paris Exposition, 1878.
Grand Medal at the U. S. Centennial Exposition, 1876.
Highest Award at the London Medical International Congress, 1881.

VASELINE is superior to imitative articles, as witness above awards. In Purity and Quality it is not even approached by any of them. Use only the original.

The attention of physicians, druggists, and hospitals is called to this article, and to the fact that it is favorably regarded and extensively used, both in the United States and England, by the profession, and by pharmacists for **OINTMENTS, CERATES, ETC.** Vaseline does not crystallize or become rancid.

As a dressing for

WOUNDS, CUTS, BRUISES, BURNS,
PILES, SPRAINS, RHEUMATISM,
SKIN DISEASES, CATARRH, SORES,
OR ERUPTIVE DISEASES.

And all Confused and Inflamed Surfaces, it is not equaled by any known substance. In the treatment of

COUCHS, COLDS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
And of THROAT and CHEST Complaints,

The best results are obtained. In obstetrics Vaseline has become of great value and indispensable to the physician. In vaginal examinations, and for the preservation and oiling of surgical instruments, it possesses great merit.

One-pound cans, 60 cts. Five-pound cans, $1.50.

Also Camphorated Vaseline and Carbolated Vaseline (combinations especially valuable to the physician) put up in two and five ounce bottles, and in one pound tins.

We manufacture the following Standard Ointments, according to the United States Pharmacopœia, using Vaseline as a base instead of lard.

Ung. Hydrargyri (½ Mercury).....**Ung. Zinci Oxidi**
Ung. Hydrargyri Nitratis (Citrine Ointment)...**Cerat. Resinæ.**
Cerat. Plumbi Sub-acetatis (Goulard's Cerate)..**Cerat. Simplex.**

We recommend these ointments as vastly superior to anything in use. **Price, 75 cts. per pound. No charge for jars.** *Pamphlet on Vaseline and Ointments sent free by mail, on request,* if MEDICAL BRIEF is mentioned.

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